

AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM

Technical Field

[0001] This invention relates to air conditioning systems for coping with indoor sensible
5 heat load and latent heat load.

Background Art

[0002] An air conditioning system providing cooling and dehumidification of a room is known in the art as disclosed in WO03/029728 pamphlet. The air conditioning system
10 includes a refrigerant circuit provided with a heat-source side outdoor heat exchanger and a utilization side indoor heat exchanger and runs a refrigeration cycle by circulating refrigerant through the refrigerant circuit. Further, the air conditioning system dehumidifies the room by setting the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the indoor heat exchanger below the dew point of the room air and condensing moisture in the room air.

15 [0003] A dehumidifier is also known which includes heat exchangers each provided with an adsorbent on the surface thereof, as disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. H07-265649. The dehumidifier includes two heat exchangers and operates so that one of the two heat exchangers dehumidifies air and the other is regenerated. During the operation, the heat exchanger adsorbing moisture is supplied with water cooled
20 by a cooling tower while the heat exchanger being regenerated is supplied with warm discharged water. Further, the dehumidifier supplies the air dehumidified by the above operation into the room.

[0004] - Problems to Be Solved -

As described above, the air conditioning system disclosed in WO03/029728
25 pamphlet copes with indoor latent heat load by setting the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the indoor heat exchanger below the dew point of the room air and condensing moisture in the air. In other words, although indoor sensible heat load can be

5 coped with even if the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the indoor heat exchanger is higher than the dew point of the room air, the refrigerant evaporation temperature is set at the lower value in order to cope with the latent heat load. This provides a large difference between high and low pressures in the refrigeration cycle and raises the input to the compressor, which leads to a problem that only a small COP (Coefficient Of Performance) can be attained.

[0005] On the other hand, the dehumidifier disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. H07-265649 supplies water cooled by the cooling tower, i.e., cooled water having not much lower temperature than the room temperature, to the heat exchanger.

10 Therefore, the dehumidifier has a problem that it can cope with indoor latent heat load but cannot cope with indoor sensible heat load.

[0006] The present invention has been made in view of the foregoing points and, therefore, its object is to provide an air conditioning system which can cope with both of indoor sensible heat load and latent heat load and attain a high COP.

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Disclosure of the Invention

[0007] Solutions taken in the present invention are as follows.

[0008] A first solution is intended for an air conditioning system for running a refrigeration cycle by circulating refrigerant through a refrigerant circuit (10) provided with a heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and a utilization side heat exchanger and supplying air having passed through the utilization side heat exchanger to a room to cope with latent heat load and sensible heat load in the room. Further, the refrigerant circuit (10) includes as the utilization side heat exchanger an adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) provided with an adsorbent on the surface thereof and alternately creates an adsorption action of allowing moisture in the air to adsorb on the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) and a regeneration action of allowing moisture to desorb from the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32).

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[0009] A second solution is directed to the first solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) includes, as a utilization side heat exchanger, an air heat exchanger (22) for exchanging heat between air and refrigerant in addition to the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) and is configured to operate in a mode in which the air heat exchanger (22) serves as an evaporator and the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser or a mode in which the air heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser and the heat source-side heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator, and the air conditioning system supplies the air having passed through the air heat exchanger (22) to the room to cope with sensible heat load in the room.

[0010] A third solution is directed to the second solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) is configured to repeatedly alternate between a mode in which the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serves as an evaporator and a mode in which the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serves as a condenser, dehumidifies air in the adsorption action by allowing moisture in the air to adsorb on the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as an evaporator and humidifies air in the regeneration action by allowing moisture to desorb from the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as a condenser, and the air conditioning system supplies the air dehumidified or humidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) to the room to cope with latent heat load in the room.

[0011] A fourth solution is directed to the second solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) includes first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32), is configured to repeatedly alternate between a mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and a mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator, dehumidifies air in the adsorption action by allowing moisture in the air to adsorb on the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as an evaporator and humidifies air in the regeneration action by allowing moisture to desorb from the adsorption heat exchanger (31,

32) serving as a condenser, and the air conditioning system supplies the air dehumidified or humidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) to the room to cope with latent heat load in the room.

[0012] A fifth solution is directed to the second solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) includes first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32), is configured to repeatedly alternate between a mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is in non-operating condition and a mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is in non-operating condition, dehumidifies air in the adsorption action by allowing moisture in the air to adsorb on the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as an evaporator and allows moisture to desorb from the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) in non-operating condition in the regeneration action by supplying air to the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) in non-operating condition, and the air conditioning system supplies the air dehumidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as an evaporator or the air humidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) in non-operating condition to the room to cope with latent heat load in the room.

[0013] A sixth solution is directed to the second solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) includes first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32), is configured to repeatedly alternate between a mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is in non-operating condition and a mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is in non-operating condition, allows moisture in the air to adsorb on the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) in non-operating condition in the adsorption action and humidifies air in the regeneration action by allowing moisture to desorb from the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser, and the air conditioning system supplies the air dehumidified by the

adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) in non-operating condition or the air humidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser to the room to cope with latent heat load in the room.

[0014] A seventh solution is directed to the third, fourth, fifth or sixth solution, wherein the air conditioning system is switchable between a dehumidification cooling operation for supplying air cooled by the air heat exchanger (22) and air dehumidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) to the room and a humidification heating operation for supplying air heated by the air heat exchanger (22) and air humidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32).

[0015] An eighth solution is directed to the first solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) includes only first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) as said utilization side heat exchangers and is configured to run in an operation in which the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) alternately serve as an evaporator while the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser or an operation in which the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) alternately serve as a condenser while the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator, and the air conditioning system supplies air having passed through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as an evaporator or air having passed through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser to the room to cope with sensible heat load and latent heat load in the room.

[0016] A ninth solution is directed to the eighth solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) is configured to repeatedly alternate between a mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and a mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator, dehumidifies air in the adsorption action by allowing moisture in the air to adsorb on the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as an evaporator and humidifies air in the

regeneration action by allowing moisture to desorb from the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser.

[0017] A tenth solution is directed to the eighth solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) is configured to repeatedly alternate between a mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is in non-operating condition and a mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is in non-operating condition, dehumidifies air in the adsorption action by allowing moisture in the air to adsorb on the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as an evaporator and allows moisture to desorb from the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) in non-operating condition in the regeneration action by supplying air to the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) in non-operating condition.

[0018] An eleventh solution is directed to the eighth solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) is configured to repeatedly alternate between a mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is in non-operating condition and a mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is in non-operating condition, allows moisture in the air to adsorb on the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) in non-operating condition in the adsorption action and humidifies air in the regeneration action by allowing moisture to desorb from the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser.

[0019] A twelfth solution is directed to the ninth, tenth or eleventh solution, wherein the air conditioning system is switchable between a dehumidification cooling operation for supplying air having passed through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as an evaporator to the room and a humidification heating operation for supplying air having passed through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser.

[0020] A thirteenth solution is directed to the first, second or eighth solution, wherein

the refrigerant circuit (10) is operable in a mode in which the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) concurrently serve as condensers and configured so that during the mode refrigerant flows into the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as a condenser after passing through the heat-source side heat exchanger (21).

[0021] A fourteenth solution is directed to the second solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) is operable in a mode in which the air heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) concurrently serve as condensers and configured so that during the mode refrigerant flows into the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as a condenser after passing through the air heat exchanger (22) serving as a condenser.

[0022] A fifteenth solution is directed to the first, second or eighth solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) is operable in a mode in which the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) concurrently serve as condensers and configured so that during the mode refrigerant flows into the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) after passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as a condenser.

[0023] A sixteenth solution is directed to the second solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) is operable in a mode in which the air heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) concurrently serve as condensers and configured so that during the mode refrigerant flows into the air heat exchanger (22) serving as a condenser after passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as a condenser.

[0024] A seventeenth solution is directed to the first, second or eighth solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) is operable in a mode in which the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) concurrently serve as evaporators and configured so that during the mode refrigerant flows into the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as an evaporator after passing through the heat-source side heat exchanger (21).

[0025] An eighteenth solution is directed to the second solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) is operable in a mode in which the air heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) concurrently serve as evaporators and configured so that during the mode refrigerant flows into the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as an evaporator after passing through the air heat exchanger (22) serving as an evaporator.

[0026] A nineteenth solution is directed to the first, second or eighth solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) is operable in a mode in which the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) concurrently serve as evaporators and configured so that during the mode refrigerant flows into the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) after passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as an evaporator.

[0027] A twentieth solution is directed to the second solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) is operable in a mode in which the air heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) concurrently serve as evaporators and configured so that during the mode refrigerant flows into the air heat exchanger (22) serving as an evaporator after passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as an evaporator.

[0028] A twenty-first solution is directed to the second solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) includes first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) as the utilization side heat exchangers, and the refrigerant circuit (10) comprises a first circuit (11) in which the heat-source side heat exchanger (21), a variable-opening expansion valve (41) and the air heat exchanger (22) are arranged in series and a second circuit (12) in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), a variable-opening expansion valve (42) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are arranged in series, the first and second circuits being connected in parallel with each other.

[0029] A twenty-second solution is directed to the third, fourth or fifth solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) is configured so that the refrigerant evaporation temperature in one of the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and the air heat exchanger (22) which

serves as an evaporator and the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as an evaporator can be set to have different values.

[0030] A twenty-third solution is directed to the third, fourth or sixth solution, wherein the refrigerant circuit (10) is configured so that the refrigerant condensation temperature in one of the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and the air heat exchanger (22) which serves as a condenser and the refrigerant condensation temperature in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as a condenser can be set to have different values.

[0031] A twenty-fourth solution is directed to the first solution, wherein the air conditioning system includes a heat exchange element (90) for exchanging heat between a first air and a second air, and at least one of the first and second airs is air for adsorption or air for regeneration before passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32).

[0032] A twenty-fifth solution is directed to the first solution, wherein the flow passage for air for adsorption or air for regeneration passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) is provided with a latent heat handling element (95) for coping with latent heat in the air.

[0033] - Behaviors -

In the first solution, the refrigerant circuit (10) of the air conditioning system is provided with a heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and a utilization side heat exchanger. Further, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single or a plurality of adsorption heat exchangers (30, 31, 32) as utilization side heat exchangers. The air passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) is controlled in absolute humidity by contact with the adsorbent therein. Specifically, when an adsorption action of allowing moisture in the air to adsorb on the adsorbent in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) takes place, the air is dehumidified. On the other hand, when a regeneration action of allowing moisture to desorb from the adsorbent in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) takes place, the air is humidified by the desorbed moisture. The air conditioning system runs a refrigeration cycle by circulating refrigerant through the refrigerant circuit (10) and supplies the air

having passed through the utilization side heat exchanger or exchangers to the room to cope with sensible heat load and latent heat load in the room.

[0034] In the second solution, both the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) and an air heat exchanger (22) are provided as the utilization side heat exchangers in the refrigerant circuit (10). The air passing through the air heat exchanger (22) is controlled in temperature by heat exchange with the refrigerant. Specifically, when the refrigerant circuit operates in a mode in which the air heat exchanger (22) serves as an evaporator, the air is cooled. When the refrigerant circuits operates in a mode in which the air heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser, the air is heated. The air conditioning system of this solution supplies the air cooled or heated by the air heat exchanger (22) and thereby copes with sensible heat load in the room.

[0035] In the third solution, a mode in which the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serves as an evaporator and a mode in which the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serves as a condenser are repeatedly alternated. In the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as an evaporator, moisture in the air passing therethrough is adsorbed by the adsorbent and the heat of adsorption produced during the adsorption is taken by the refrigerant. On the other hand, in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as a condenser, moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by the refrigerant and the moisture desorbed from the adsorbent is applied to the air passing therethrough. The air conditioning system of this solution supplies the air dehumidified or humidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) to the room and thereby copes with latent heat load in the room.

[0036] In the fourth solution, a first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are provided as the utilization side heat exchangers in the refrigerant circuit (10). The refrigerant circuit (10) in this solution repeatedly alternates between a mode in which one of the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) serves as an evaporator and the other serves as a condenser and a mode in which the one

serves as a condenser and the other serves as an evaporator. In the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as an evaporator, moisture in the air passing therethrough is adsorbed by the adsorbent and the heat of adsorption produced during the adsorption is taken by the refrigerant. On the other hand, in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser, moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by the refrigerant and the moisture desorbed from the adsorbent is applied to the air passing therethrough. Further, when the air having passed through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as an evaporator is supplied to the room, dehumidified air continuously flows into the room. When the air having passed through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser is supplied to the room, humidified air continuously flows into the room.

[0037] In the fifth solution, a first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are provided as the utilization side heat exchangers in the refrigerant circuit (10). The refrigerant circuit (10) in this solution repeatedly alternates between a mode in which one of the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) serves as an evaporator and the other is in non-operating condition and a mode in which the other serves as an evaporator and the one is in non-operating condition. In the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as an evaporator, moisture in the air passing therethrough is adsorbed by the adsorbent and the heat of adsorption produced during the adsorption is taken by the refrigerant. On the other hand, in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) in non-operating condition which is supplied with no refrigerant, moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent in contact with the air passing therethrough. Further, when the air having passed through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as an evaporator is supplied to the room, dehumidified air continuously flows into the room. When the air having passed through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) in non-operating condition is supplied to the room, humidified air continuously flows into the room.

[0038] In the sixth solution, a first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are provided as the utilization side heat exchangers in the

refrigerant circuit (10). The refrigerant circuit (10) in this solution repeatedly alternates between a mode in which one of the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) serves as a condenser and the other is in non-operating condition and a mode in which the other serves as a condenser and the one is in non-operating condition. In the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) in non-operating condition which is supplied with no refrigerant, the adsorbent adsorbs moisture in the air passing therethrough. On the other hand, in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser, moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by the refrigerant and the moisture desorbed from the adsorbent is applied to the air passing therethrough. Further, when the air having passed through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser is supplied to the room, humidified air continuously flows into the room. When the air having passed through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) in non-operating condition is supplied to the room, dehumidified air continuously flows into the room.

[0039] In the seventh solution, the air conditioning system can be switched between a dehumidification cooling operation and a humidification heating operation.

[0040] In the eighth solution, only the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are provided in the refrigerant circuit (10). In other words, all the utilization side heat exchangers provided in the refrigerant circuit (10) are first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). When the refrigerant circuit operates in a mode in which the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serves as an evaporator, moisture in the air passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) is adsorbed by the adsorbent and the heat of adsorption produced during the adsorption is taken by the refrigerant. In the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as an evaporator, dehumidification and cooling of the air passing therethrough take place. On the other hand, when the refrigerant circuit operates in a mode in which the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serves as a condenser, moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by the refrigerant and the moisture desorbed from the adsorbent is applied to the air passing

through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32). In the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser, humidification and heating of the air passing therethrough take place. The air conditioning system of this solution supplies the air subjected to dehumidification and cooling or the air subjected to humidification and heating by the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) to the room and thereby copes with both sensible heat load and latent heat load in the room.

[0041] In the ninth solution, the refrigerant circuit (10) repeatedly alternates between a mode in which one of the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) serves as an evaporator and the other serves as a condenser and a mode in which the one serves as a condenser and the other serves as an evaporator. Further, when the air having passed through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as an evaporator is supplied to the room, the air subjected to dehumidification and cooling continuously flows into the room. When the air having passed through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser is supplied to the room, the air subjected to humidification and heating continuously flows into the room.

[0042] In the tenth solution, the refrigerant circuit (10) repeatedly alternates between a mode in which one of the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) serves as an evaporator and the other is in non-operating condition and a mode in which the other serves as an evaporator and the one is in non-operating condition. In the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as an evaporator, moisture in the air passing therethrough is adsorbed by the adsorbent and the heat of adsorption produced during the adsorption is taken by the refrigerant. On the other hand, in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) in non-operating condition which is supplied with no refrigerant, moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent in contact with the air passing therethrough. Further, when the air having passed through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as an evaporator is supplied to the room, the air subjected to dehumidification and cooling continuously flows into the room.

[0043] In the eleventh solution, the refrigerant circuit (10) repeatedly alternates between a mode in which one of the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) serves as a condenser and the other is in non-operating condition and a mode in which the other serves as a condenser and the one is in non-operating condition. In the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) in non-operating condition which is supplied with no refrigerant, the adsorbent adsorbs moisture in the air passing therethrough. On the other hand, in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser, moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by the refrigerant and the moisture desorbed from the adsorbent is applied to the air passing therethrough. Further, when the air having passed through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser is supplied to the room, the air subjected to humidification and heating continuously flows into the room.

[0044] In the twelfth solution, the air conditioning system can be switched between a dehumidification cooling operation and a humidification heating operation.

[0045] In the thirteenth solution, the refrigerant circuit is operable in a mode in which the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) concurrently serve as condensers. During this mode, the refrigerant circulating through the refrigerant circuit (10) passes through the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and then flows into the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as a condenser. Further, part of the refrigerant condenses in the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and the remainder condenses in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32).

[0046] In the fourteenth solution, the refrigerant circuit is operable in a mode in which the air heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) concurrently serve as condensers. During this mode, the refrigerant circulating through the refrigerant circuit (10) passes through the air heat exchanger (22) serving as a condenser and then flows into the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as a condenser. Further, part of the refrigerant condenses in the air heat exchanger (22) and the remainder condenses in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32).

[0047] In the fifteenth solution, the refrigerant circuit is operable in a mode in which the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) concurrently serve as condensers. During this mode, the refrigerant circulating through the refrigerant circuit (10) passes through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as a condenser and then flows into the heat-source side heat exchanger (21). Further, part of the refrigerant condenses in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) and the remainder condenses in the heat-source side heat exchanger (21).

[0048] In the sixteenth solution, the refrigerant circuit is operable in a mode in which the air heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) concurrently serve as condensers. During this mode, the refrigerant circulating through the refrigerant circuit (10) passes through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as a condenser and then flows into the air heat exchanger (22) serving as a condenser. Further, part of the refrigerant condenses in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) and the remainder condenses in the air heat exchanger (22).

[0049] In the seventeenth solution, the refrigerant circuit is operable in a mode in which the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) concurrently serve as evaporators. During this mode, the refrigerant circulating through the refrigerant circuit (10) passes through the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and then flows into the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as an evaporator. Further, part of the refrigerant evaporates in the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and the remainder evaporates in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32).

[0050] In the eighteenth solution, the refrigerant circuit is operable in a mode in which the air heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) concurrently serve as evaporators. During this mode, the refrigerant circulating through the refrigerant circuit (10) passes through the air heat exchanger (22) serving as an evaporator and then flows into the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as an evaporator. Further, part of the refrigerant evaporates in the air heat exchanger (22) and the remainder

evaporates in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32).

[0051] In the nineteenth solution, the refrigerant circuit is operable in a mode in which the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) concurrently serve as evaporators. During this mode, the refrigerant circulating through the refrigerant circuit (10) passes through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as an evaporator and then flows into the heat-source side heat exchanger (21). Further, part of the refrigerant evaporates in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) and the remainder evaporates in the heat-source side heat exchanger (21).

[0052] In the twentieth solution, the refrigerant circuit is operable in a mode in which the air heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) concurrently serve as evaporators. During this mode, the refrigerant circulating through the refrigerant circuit (10) passes through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) serving as an evaporator and then flows into the air heat exchanger (22) serving as an evaporator. Further, part of the refrigerant evaporates in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) and the remainder evaporates in the air heat exchanger (22).

[0053] In the twenty-first solution, the first circuit (11) and the second circuit (12) are connected in parallel with each other in the refrigerant circuit (10). In the first circuit (11), the heat-source side heat exchanger (21), a variable-opening expansion valve (41) and the air heat exchanger (22) are arranged in this order. In the second circuit (12), the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), a variable-opening expansion valve (42) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are arranged in this order. When the expansion valve (41) of the first circuit (11) and the expansion valve (42) of the second circuit (12) are controlled in opening, the flow rate of refrigerant in the first circuit (11) and the flow rate of refrigerant in the second circuit (12) are controlled. In other words, the flow rate of refrigerant in the air heat exchanger (22) for mainly coping with sensible heat load and the flow rate of refrigerant in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) for mainly coping with latent heat load are individually controlled.

[0054] In the twenty-second solution, the refrigerant circuit (10) is configured so that the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) or the air heat exchanger (22) and the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) can be set to have different values. Therefore, in the refrigerant circuit (10) in this solution, low-pressure refrigerant introduced into the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) or the air heat exchanger (22) and low-pressure refrigerant introduced into the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) can be set to have different pressure values.

[0055] In the twenty-third solution, the refrigerant circuit (10) is configured so that the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) or the air heat exchanger (22) and the refrigerant condensation temperature in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) can be set to have different values. Therefore, in the refrigerant circuit (10) in this solution, high-pressure refrigerant introduced into the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) or the air heat exchanger (22) and high-pressure refrigerant introduced into the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) can be set to have different pressure values.

[0056] In the twenty-fourth solution, air for adsorption passes through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) in the adsorption action while air for regeneration passes through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) in the regeneration action. During the time, the air for adsorption or the air for regeneration is supplied to the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) after passing through the heat exchange element (90). Therefore, the air for adsorption cooled by the heat exchange element (90) or the air for regeneration heated by the heat exchange element (90) is supplied to the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32). Hence, in this solution, air dehumidification or humidification in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) can be efficiently implemented.

[0057] In the twenty-fifth solution, the air for adsorption passes through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) in the adsorption action while the air for regeneration passes through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) in the regeneration action. During the time, the air for adsorption or the air for regeneration passes through not only the

adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) but also the latent heat handling element (95). When the air for adsorption passes through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) and the latent heat handling element (95), the air for adsorption is dehumidified by both the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) and the latent heat handling element (95). When the
5 air for regeneration passes through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) and the latent heat handling element (95), the air for regeneration is humidified by both the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) and the latent heat handling element (95).

[0058] - Effects -

In the present invention, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with one or more
10 adsorption heat exchangers (30, 31, 32) as utilization side heat exchangers and the air conditioning system controls the absolute humidity of the air by passing the air through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32). Specifically, the air conditioning system dehumidifies the air not by condensing moisture in the air as in the known system but by adsorbing moisture in the air on the adsorbent. This eliminates the need to set the
15 refrigerant evaporation temperature in the refrigeration cycle below the air dew point unlike the known system and enables the air to be dehumidified even if the refrigerant evaporation temperature is set at the air dew point or higher. Therefore, according to the present invention, the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the refrigeration cycle can be set higher than in the known system even when the air is dehumidified, which reduces the
20 difference between high and low pressures in the refrigeration cycle. As a result, power required for refrigerant compression can be reduced, thereby improving the COP of the refrigeration cycle.

[0059] Further, in the present invention, moisture is desorbed from the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) intended for a regeneration action and the desorbed moisture is
25 applied to the air passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32). If the air humidified during passage through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) is supplied to the room, this provides room humidification. Specifically, the known air conditioning

system of the type that condenses moisture in the air can only provide room dehumidification but not room humidification. The air conditioning system of the present invention can also provide room humidification by supplying the air humidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) into the room.

5 [0060] In the second solution, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with an air heat exchanger (22) and the air temperature is controlled by passing the air through the air heat exchanger (22). Therefore, what is needed to be done in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) is mainly to control the air absolute humidity and what is needed to be done in the air heat exchanger (22) is mainly to control the air temperature. Hence, according to this
10 solution, the temperature and absolute humidity of the air supplied to the room can be adequately controlled, which ensures that the sensible and latent heat loads in the room are coped with.

[0061] In the third and fourth solutions, the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) intended for an adsorption action serves as an evaporator. Therefore, the refrigerant in the
15 adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) can take the heat of adsorption produced when moisture in the air is adsorbed on the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32). This increases the amount of moisture adsorbed by the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32). Further, in these solutions, the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) intended for a regeneration action serves as a condenser. Therefore, the refrigerant in the adsorption heat
20 exchanger (30, 31, 32) can sufficiently heat the adsorbent on the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32). This increases the amount of moisture desorbed from the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32).

[0062] Additionally, in the fourth solution, the refrigerant circuit (10) includes first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) as the utilization side heat exchangers and
25 concurrently creates an adsorption action for one of them and a regeneration action for the other. Therefore, according to this solution, the dehumidified or humidified air can be continuously supplied to the room by supplying to the room the air having passed through

the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) intended for an adsorption action or the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) intended for a regeneration action.

[0063] In the fifth solution, the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) intended for an adsorption action serves as an evaporator and meanwhile the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) intended for a regeneration action is stopped from being supplied with refrigerant. In the sixth solution, the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) intended for an adsorption action is stopped from being supplied with refrigerant and meanwhile the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) intended for a regeneration action serves as a condenser. Therefore, according to these solutions, the switch between an adsorption action and a regeneration action can be implemented simply by making and breaking the introduction of refrigerant into the adsorption heat exchangers, which prevents the complication of the refrigerant circuit (10).

[0064] In the eighth solution, only first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) are provided as the utilization side heat exchangers in the refrigerant circuit (10) and the air conditioning system copes with both sensible and latent heat loads in the room by supplying the air having passed through the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) to the room. Therefore, according to this solution, the number of types of heat exchanger provided as utilization side heat exchangers in the refrigerant circuit (10) can be minimized, thereby preventing the complication of the refrigerant circuit (10).

[0065] In the ninth solution, the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) intended for an adsorption action serves as an evaporator. Therefore, the refrigerant in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) can take the heat of adsorption produced when moisture in the air is adsorbed on the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32). This increases the amount of moisture adsorbed by the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32). Further, in this solution, the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) intended for a regeneration action serves as a condenser. Therefore, the refrigerant in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) can sufficiently heat the adsorbent on the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32). This increases the amount of moisture desorbed

from the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32).

[0066] Additionally, in the ninth solution, the refrigerant circuit (10) includes first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) as the utilization side heat exchangers and concurrently creates an adsorption action for one of them and a regeneration action for the other. Therefore, according to this solution, the air controlled in humidity and temperature can be continuously supplied to the room by supplying to the room the air having passed through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) intended for an adsorption action or the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) intended for a regeneration action.

[0067] In the tenth solution, the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) intended for an adsorption action serves as an evaporator and meanwhile the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) intended for a regeneration action is stopped from being supplied with refrigerant. In the eleventh solution, the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) intended for an adsorption action is stopped from being supplied with refrigerant and meanwhile the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) intended for a regeneration action serves as a condenser. Therefore, according to these solutions, the switch between an adsorption action and a regeneration action can be implemented simply by making and breaking the introduction of refrigerant into the adsorption heat exchangers, which prevents the complication of the refrigerant circuit (10).

[0068] In the thirteenth solution, during a mode in which the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) both serve as condensers, the refrigerant flows into the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) after passing through the heat-source side heat exchanger (21). In the fourteenth solution, during a mode in which the air heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) both serve as condensers, the refrigerant flows into the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) after passing through the air heat exchanger (22). Therefore, according to these solutions, vapor-liquid two-phase refrigerant obtained by partly condensing gas refrigerant in the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) or the air heat exchanger (22) can be introduced into

the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32). As a result, the temperature of the entire adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) can almost reach the condensation temperature of the refrigerant. Hence, the adsorbent carried on the surface of the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) can be uniformly heated.

5 [0069] In the fifteenth solution, during a mode in which the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) both serve as condensers, the refrigerant flows into the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) after passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32). In the sixteenth solution, during a mode in which the air heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) both serve as
10 condensers, the refrigerant flows into the air heat exchanger (22) after passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32). Therefore, according to these solutions, compressed refrigerant is first introduced into the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32). In other words, the highest-temperature refrigerant just after compressed can be introduced into the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32). Hence, according to these solutions, the
15 adsorbent carried on the surface of the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) can be set at a high temperature, which ensures the regeneration of the adsorbent.

[0070] In the seventeenth solution, during a mode in which the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) both serve as evaporators, the refrigerant flows into the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) after passing through
20 the heat-source side heat exchanger (21). In the eighteenth solution, during a mode in which the air heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) both serve as evaporators, the refrigerant flows into the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) after passing through the air heat exchanger (22). According to these solutions, refrigerant slightly reduced in pressure owing to pressure loss during passage through the heat-source
25 side heat exchanger (21) or the air heat exchanger (22) is introduced into the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32). Therefore, the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) can be set lower than that in the heat-source side

heat exchanger (21) or the air heat exchanger (22). This increases the amount of heat taken by refrigerant in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) and thereby increases the amount of moisture adsorbed on the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32).

[0071] In the nineteenth solution, during a mode in which the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) both serve as evaporators, the refrigerant flows into the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) after passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32). In the twentieth solution, during a mode in which the air heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) both serve as evaporators, the refrigerant flows into the air heat exchanger (22) after passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32). In these solutions, the refrigerant flowing in vapor-liquid phase coexistence into the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) flows out of it as it is in vapor-liquid phase coexistence and is then fed to the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) or the air heat exchanger (22). Therefore, the temperature of the entire adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) is almost equal to the refrigerant evaporation temperature, which provides uniform cooling of the adsorbent disposed on the surface of the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32).

[0072] According to the twenty-first solution, the air conditioning system can individually control each of the flow rates of refrigerant in the first circuit (11) and the second circuit (12) connected in parallel with each other. This makes it possible to properly control the flow rate of refrigerant in the air heat exchanger (22) to an appropriate value to the sensible heat load in the room and properly control the flow rate of refrigerant in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) to an appropriate value to the latent heat load in the room. Therefore, according to this solution, the operating condition of the air conditioning system can be properly controlled according to the sensible and latent heat loads in the room.

[0073] In the twenty-second solution, the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) or the air heat exchanger (22) and the refrigerant

evaporation temperature in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) can be set to have different values. This makes it possible to individually set the amount of heat taken by refrigerant in the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) or the air heat exchanger (22) having an effect mainly on the capacity to cope with sensible heat load and the amount of heat taken by refrigerant in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) having an effect mainly on the capacity to cope with latent heat load. Therefore, according to this solution, the capacity to cope with the sensible heat load and the capacity to cope with the latent heat load in the air conditioning system can be set at appropriate values, respectively.

[0074] In the twenty-third solution, the refrigerant condensation temperature in the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) or the air heat exchanger (22) and the refrigerant condensation temperature in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) can be set to have different values. This makes it possible to individually set the amount of heat released from refrigerant in the heat-source side heat exchanger (21) or the air heat exchanger (22) having an effect mainly on the capacity to cope with sensible heat load and the amount of heat released from refrigerant in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) having an effect mainly on the capacity to cope with latent heat load. Therefore, according to this solution, the capacity to cope with the sensible heat load and the capacity to cope with the latent heat load in the air conditioning system can be set at appropriate values, respectively.

[0075] In the twenty-fourth solution, a heat exchange element (90) is provided for exchanging heat between a first air and a second air and air for adsorption cooled or air for regeneration heated by the heat exchange element (90) is supplied to the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32). Therefore, according to this solution, air dehumidification or humidification in the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) can take place with efficiency, which prevents the dehumidification capacity or the humidification capacity from being deteriorated.

[0076] In the twenty-fifth solution, a latent heat handling element (95) for coping with latent heat in the air is disposed in the flow passage for air for adsorption or air for

regeneration, so that the air for adsorption or the air for regeneration can pass through both the adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32) and the latent heat handling element (95). Therefore, according to this solution, the latent heat of the air for adsorption or the air for regeneration can be coped with in both the latent heat handling element (95) and the
5 adsorption heat exchanger (30, 31, 32), which makes it possible to enhance the air dehumidification capacity or the air humidification capacity.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0077] [Figure 1] Figure 1 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a
10 refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 1 and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 2] Figure 2 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 1 and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

15 [Figure 3] Figure 3 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 2 and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 4] Figure 4 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 2 and its behavior during the humidification heating
20 operation.

[Figure 5] Figure 5 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 3 and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 6] Figure 6 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the
25 refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 3 and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 7] Figure 7 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a

refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 4 and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 8] Figure 8 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 4 and its behavior during the humidification heating
5 operation.

[Figure 9] Figure 9 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 5 and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 10] Figure 10 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the
10 refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 5 and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 11] Figure 11 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 6 and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

15 [Figure 12] Figure 12 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 6 and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 13] Figure 13 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 7 and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling
20 operation.

[Figure 14] Figure 14 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 7 and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 15] Figure 15 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a
25 refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 8 and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 16] Figure 16 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the

refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 8 and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 17] Figure 17 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in a modification of Embodiment 8 and its behavior during the
5 dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 18] Figure 18 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the refrigerant circuit in the modification of Embodiment 8 and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 19] Figure 19 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a
10 refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 9 and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 20] Figure 20 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 9 and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

15 [Figure 21] Figure 21 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 10 and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 22] Figure 22 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 10 and its behavior during the humidification heating
20 operation.

[Figure 23] Figure 23 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 11 and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 24] Figure 24 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the
25 refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 11 and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 25] Figure 25 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a

refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 12 and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 26] Figure 26 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 12 and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 27] Figure 27 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 13 and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 28] Figure 28 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 13 and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 29] Figure 29 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in a modification of Embodiment 13 and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 30] Figure 30 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the refrigerant circuit in the modification of Embodiment 13 and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 31] Figure 31 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 14 and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 32] Figure 32 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 14 and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 33] Figure 33 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 15 and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 34] Figure 34 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the

refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 15 and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 35] Figure 35 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in Modification 1 of Embodiment 15 and its behaviors during cooling
5 operation and during heating operation.

[Figure 36] Figure 36 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in Modification 2 of Embodiment 15 and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 37] Figure 37 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the
10 refrigerant circuit in Modification 2 of Embodiment 15 and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 38] Figure 38 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 16 and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

15 [Figure 39] Figure 39 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the refrigerant circuit in Embodiment 16 and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 40] Figure 40 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in a first modification included in other embodiments and its behavior
20 during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 41] Figure 41 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the refrigerant circuit in the first modification included in other embodiments and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 42] Figure 42 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a
25 refrigerant circuit in a second modification included in other embodiments and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 43] Figure 43 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the

refrigerant circuit in the second modification included in other embodiments and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 44] Figure 44 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in a third modification included in other embodiments and its behavior
5 during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 45] Figure 45 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the refrigerant circuit in the third modification included in other embodiments and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 46] Figure 46 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a
10 refrigerant circuit in a fourth modification included in other embodiments and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 47] Figure 47 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the refrigerant circuit in the fourth modification included in other embodiments and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

15 [Figure 48] Figure 48 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the refrigerant circuit in the fourth modification included in other embodiments.

[Figure 49] Figure 49 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in a fifth modification included in other embodiments.

[Figure 50] Figure 50 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a
20 refrigerant circuit in a sixth modification included in other embodiments.

[Figure 51] Figure 51 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in a seventh modification included in other embodiments and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 52] Figure 52 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the
25 refrigerant circuit in the seventh modification included in other embodiments and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 53] Figure 53 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a

refrigerant circuit in an eighth modification included in other embodiments and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 54] Figure 54 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the refrigerant circuit in the eighth modification included in other embodiments and its
5 behavior during the humidification heating operation.

[Figure 55] Figure 55 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in a ninth modification included in other embodiments and its behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation.

[Figure 56] Figure 56 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the
10 refrigerant circuit in the ninth modification included in other embodiments and its behavior during the humidification heating operation.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

[0078] Embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail below with
15 reference to the drawings.

[0079] <<Embodiment 1 of the Invention>>

Embodiment 1 of the present invention is described. An air conditioning system of the present embodiment copes with both of indoor sensible heat load and latent heat load. The air conditioning system includes a refrigerant circuit (10) and runs a vapor
20 compression refrigeration cycle by circulating refrigerant through the refrigerant circuit (10).

[0080] As shown in Figures 1 and 2, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single compressor (20), a single four-way selector valve (50) and a single motor-operated expansion valve (40). Further, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single outdoor
25 heat exchanger (21), a single indoor heat exchanger (22) and a single adsorption heat exchanger (30). In this refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21) constitutes a heat-source side heat exchanger while the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption

heat exchanger (30) constitute utilization side heat exchangers.

[0081] A description is given to the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10). The compressor (20) is connected at its discharge side to the first port of the four-way selector valve (50) and connected at its suction side to the second port of the four-way selector valve (50). In the refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21), the motor-operated expansion valve (40), the adsorption heat exchanger (30) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) are arranged in this order from the third toward fourth port of the four-way selector valve (50).

[0082] The refrigerant circuit (10) is further provided with a solenoid valve (60) and a capillary tube (43). The solenoid valve (60) is disposed between the adsorption heat exchanger (30) and the indoor heat exchanger (22). The capillary tube (43) is connected at one end between the solenoid valve (60) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30) and connected at the other end between the solenoid valve (60) and the indoor heat exchanger (22).

[0083] The outdoor heat exchanger (21), the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30) are cross-fin type fin-and-tube heat exchangers composed of a heat exchanger tube and a large number of fins. Out of these heat exchangers, the adsorption heat exchanger (30) has an adsorbent carried on the fin surfaces. Adsorbents used include zeolite and silica gel. On the other hand, each of the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) have no adsorbent carried on the fin surfaces and provides only heat exchange between air and refrigerant. Thus, the indoor heat exchanger (22) constitutes an air heat exchanger that provides only heat exchange between air and refrigerant.

[0084] The four-way selector valve (50) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figure 1) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figure 2) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate.

[0085] - Operational Behavior -

The air conditioning system of the present embodiment performs a dehumidification cooling operation and a humidification heating operation.

[0086] <Dehumidification cooling operation>

5 The system's behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation is described with reference to Figure 1.

[0087] During the dehumidification cooling operation, the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the first position so that the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser and the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as an evaporator. Further, an adsorption action in
10 which the adsorption heat exchanger (30) serves as an evaporator and a regeneration action in which the adsorption heat exchanger (30) serves as a condenser are repeatedly alternated.

[0088] Furthermore, during the dehumidification cooling operation, outdoor air is supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and room air is supplied to the indoor heat
15 exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30). Then, the air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is continuously supplied to the room, while the air dehumidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is intermittently supplied to the room.

[0089] During the adsorption action, as shown in Figure 1(A), the solenoid valve (60) is opened and the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately
20 controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates while passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (30) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

25 **[0090]** During the adsorption action, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. Further, in the

adsorption heat exchanger (30), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dehumidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is returned to the room.

5 [0091] During the regeneration action, as shown in Figure 1(B), the solenoid valve (60) is closed and the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is set fully open. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the capillary tube (43), evaporates in the indoor heat
10 exchanger (22), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0092] During the regeneration action, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. Further, in the adsorption heat exchanger (30), the adsorbent is regenerated by heating from refrigerant
15 and moisture desorbed from the adsorbent is applied to the room air. The moisture desorbed from the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the room air.

[0093] <Humidification heating operation>

The system's behavior during the humidification heating operation is described
20 with reference to Figure 2.

[0094] During the humidification heating operation, the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the second position so that the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator. Further, an adsorption action in which the adsorption heat exchanger (30) serves as an evaporator and a regeneration action
25 in which the adsorption heat exchanger (30) serves as a condenser are repeatedly alternated.

[0095] Furthermore, during the humidification heating operation, outdoor air is supplied

to the outdoor heat exchanger (21) while room air is supplied to the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30). Then, the air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is continuously supplied to the room, while the air humidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is intermittently supplied to the room.

5 [0096] During the adsorption action, as shown in Figure 2(A), the solenoid valve (60) is closed and the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is set fully open. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is reduced in pressure by the capillary tube (43), evaporates while passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (30) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) in this
10 order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0097] During the adsorption action, the outdoor air having released heat to refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. Further, in the adsorption heat exchanger (30), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent and
15 the heat of adsorption produced during the adsorption is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dried by the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is discharged to the outside atmosphere.

[0098] During the regeneration action, as shown in Figure 2(B), the solenoid valve (60) is opened and the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20)
20 condenses while passing through the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0099] During the regeneration action, the outdoor air having released heat to refrigerant
25 in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. Further, in the adsorption heat exchanger (30), the adsorbent is regenerated by heating from refrigerant

and moisture desorbed from the adsorbent is applied to the room air. The room air humidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is returned to the room.

[0100] - Effects of Embodiment 1-

In the present embodiment, the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is disposed as a utilization side heat exchanger in the refrigerant circuit (10) and the absolute humidity of air is controlled by passing the air through the adsorption heat exchanger (30). In other words, the air is dehumidified not by condensing moisture in the air as in the known technique but by adsorbing the moisture in the air on an adsorbent. This eliminates the need to set the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the refrigeration cycle below the dew point of air and enables air dehumidification even if the refrigerant evaporation temperature is set at the air dew point or higher.

[0101] Therefore, according to the present embodiment, the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the refrigeration cycle can be set higher than conventionally done in dehumidifying air, which reduces the difference between high and low pressures in the refrigeration cycle. As a result, the power consumption of the compressor (20) can be reduced, thereby improving the COP of the refrigeration cycle.

[0102] Further, in the present embodiment, moisture is desorbed from the adsorption heat exchanger (30) intended for a regeneration action and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (30). Then, the air humidified during the passage through the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is supplied to the room, which provides room humidification. Specifically, although the known air conditioning system of the type that condenses moisture in the air can only provide room dehumidification but not room humidification, the air conditioning system of the present embodiment can also provide room humidification by supplying the air humidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (30) to the room,.

[0103] <<Embodiment 2 of the Invention>>

Embodiment 2 of the present invention is described. An air conditioning system of

the present embodiment varies in the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10) from the air conditioning system of Embodiment 1.

[0104] As shown in Figures 3 and 4, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single compressor (20), a single motor-operated expansion valve (40), and two four-way selector valves (51, 52). Further, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single outdoor heat exchanger (21), a single indoor heat exchanger (22) and a single adsorption heat exchanger (30). In this refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21) constitutes a heat-source side heat exchanger while the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30) constitute utilization side heat exchangers. The outdoor heat exchanger (21), the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30) are configured to be the same as those in Embodiment 1.

[0105] A description is given to the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10). The compressor (20) is connected at its discharge side to the first port of the first four-way selector valve (51) and connected at its suction side to the second port of the first four-way selector valve (51). The first four-way selector valve (51) is connected at its third port to the first port of the second four-way selector valve (52) and connected at its fourth port to the second port of the second four-way selector valve (52) via the adsorption heat exchanger (30). In the refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21), the motor-operated expansion valve (40) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) are arranged in this order from the third to fourth port of the second four-way selector valve (52).

[0106] The first four-way selector valve (51) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figures 3(A) and 4(A)) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figures 3(B) and 4(B)) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate. On the other hand, the second four-way selector valve (52) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figures 3(A) and 4(B)) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a

second position (a position shown in Figures 3(B) and 4(A)) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate.

[0107] - Operational Behavior -

The air conditioning system of the present embodiment performs a
5 dehumidification cooling operation and a humidification heating operation.

[0108] <Dehumidification cooling operation>

The system's behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation is described with reference to Figure 3.

[0109] During the dehumidification cooling operation, the outdoor heat exchanger (21)
10 serves as a condenser and the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as an evaporator. Further, an adsorption action in which the adsorption heat exchanger (30) serves as an evaporator and a regeneration action in which the adsorption heat exchanger (30) serves as a condenser are repeatedly alternated.

[0110] Furthermore, during the dehumidification cooling operation, outdoor air is
15 supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21) while room air is supplied to the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30). Then, the air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is continuously supplied to the room while the air dehumidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is intermittently supplied to the room.

[0111] During the adsorption action, as shown in Figure 3(A), the first four-way selector
20 valve (51) and the second four-way selector valve (52) are set to their first positions and the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates while passing through the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat
25 exchanger (30) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0112] During the adsorption action, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room

air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. Further, in the adsorption heat exchanger (30), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dehumidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is returned to the room.

[0113] During the regeneration action, as shown in Figure 3(B), the first four-way selector valve (51) and the second four-way selector valve (52) are set to their second positions and the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (30) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0114] During the regeneration action, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. Further, in the adsorption heat exchanger (30), the adsorbent is regenerated by heating from refrigerant and moisture desorbed from the adsorbent is applied to the room air. The moisture desorbed from the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the room air.

[0115] <Humidification heating operation>

The system's behavior during the humidification heating operation is described with reference to Figure 4.

[0116] During the humidification heating operation, the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator. Further, an adsorption action in which the adsorption heat exchanger (30) serves as an evaporator and a regeneration action in which the adsorption heat exchanger (30) serves as a

condenser are repeatedly alternated.

[0117] Furthermore, during the humidification heating operation, outdoor air is supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21) while room air is supplied to the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30). Then, the air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is continuously supplied to the room while the air humidified by the
5 adsorption heat exchanger (30) is intermittently supplied to the room.

[0118] During the adsorption action, as shown in Figure 4(A), the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the first position, the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the second position, and the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is
10 appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates while passing through the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0119] During the adsorption action, the outdoor air having released heat to refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. Further, in the adsorption heat exchanger (30), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent and the heat of adsorption produced during the adsorption is taken by the refrigerant. The room
20 air dried by the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is discharged to the outside atmosphere.

[0120] During the regeneration action, as shown in Figure 2(B), the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the second position, the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the first position, and the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the
25 compressor (20) condenses while passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (30) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is sucked into and

then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0121] During the regeneration action, the outdoor air having released heat to refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. Further, in the adsorption heat exchanger (30), the adsorbent is regenerated by heating from refrigerant and moisture desorbed from the adsorbent is applied to the room air. The room air humidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is returned to the room.

[0122] - Effects of Embodiment 2-

According to the present embodiment, the following effect can be obtained in addition to the effects obtained by the above Embodiment 1. Specifically, in the second action during the dehumidification cooling operation and the second action during the humidification heating operation in the present embodiment, the refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) is first introduced into the adsorption heat exchanger (30). Therefore, the refrigerant at the highest temperature can be introduced into the adsorption heat exchanger (30) to utilize for the heating of the adsorbent. This makes it possible to sufficiently increase the temperature of the adsorbent and thereby ensure the regeneration of the adsorbent.

[0123] <<Embodiment 3 of the Invention>>

Embodiment 3 of the present invention is described. An air conditioning system of the present embodiment varies in the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10) from the air conditioning system of Embodiment 1.

[0124] As shown in Figures 3 and 4, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single compressor (20), a single motor-operated expansion valve (40), a single four-way selector valve (50) and two solenoid valves (61, 62). Further, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single outdoor heat exchanger (21), a single indoor heat exchanger (22) and a single adsorption heat exchanger (30). In this refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21) constitutes a heat-source side heat exchanger while the indoor heat exchanger (22) and

the adsorption heat exchanger (30) constitute utilization side heat exchangers. The outdoor heat exchanger (21), the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30) are configured to be the same as those in Embodiment 1.

[0125] A description is given to the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10). The compressor (20) is connected at its discharge side to the first port of the four-way selector valve (50) and connected at its suction side to the second port of the four-way selector valve (50). In the refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21), the motor-operated expansion valve (40), the first solenoid valve (61) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) are arranged in this order from the third to fourth port of the four-way selector valve (50). The adsorption heat exchanger (30) is connected at one end between the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the four-way selector valve (50) and connected at the other end between the motor-operated expansion valve (40) and the first solenoid valve (61) via the second solenoid valve (62).

[0126] The four-way selector valve (50) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figure 5) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figure 6) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate.

[0127] – Operational Behavior –

The air conditioning system of the present embodiment performs a dehumidification cooling operation and a humidification heating operation.

[0128] <Dehumidification cooling operation>

The system's behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation is described with reference to Figure 5.

[0129] During the dehumidification cooling operation, the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the first position, the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser. Further, a first mode in which the adsorption heat exchanger (30) serves as an evaporator

and the indoor heat exchanger (22) is in non-operating condition and a second mode in which the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as an evaporator and the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is in non-operating condition are repeatedly alternated.

[0130] Furthermore, during the dehumidification cooling operation, outdoor air is supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21). Furthermore, in the dehumidification cooling operation, room air is supplied to only the adsorption heat exchanger (30) during the first mode but supplied to both the adsorption heat exchanger (30) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) during the second mode. Then, the air having passed through the adsorption heat exchanger (30) and the air having passed through the indoor heat exchanger (22) are alternately supplied to the room.

[0131] In the first mode, an adsorption action for the adsorption heat exchanger (30) takes place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 5(A), the first solenoid valve (61) is closed and the second solenoid valve (62) is opened. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the adsorption heat exchanger (30), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the indoor heat exchanger (22) is shut off by the first solenoid valve (61).

[0132] During the first mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the adsorption heat exchanger (30), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dehumidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is returned to the room.

[0133] In the second mode, a regeneration action for the adsorption heat exchanger (30) takes place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 5(B), the first solenoid valve (61) is opened and the second solenoid valve (62) is closed. Under these conditions, refrigerant

discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is shut off by the second solenoid valve (62).

[0134] During the second mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. In the adsorption heat exchanger (30), the room air having relatively low absolute humidity comes into contact with the adsorbent so that moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent. The moisture desorbed from the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the room air.

[0135] <Humidification heating operation>

The system's behavior during the humidification heating operation is described with reference to Figure 6.

[0136] During the humidification heating operation, the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the second position and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator. Further, a first mode in which the adsorption heat exchanger (30) serves as a condenser and the indoor heat exchanger (22) is in non-operating condition and a second mode in which the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser and the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is in non-operating condition are repeatedly alternated.

[0137] Furthermore, during the humidification heating operation, outdoor air is supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21). In the humidification heating operation, room air is supplied to only the adsorption heat exchanger (30) during the first mode but supplied to both the adsorption heat exchanger (30) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) during the second mode. Then, the air having passed through the adsorption heat exchanger (30) and the air having passed through the indoor heat exchanger (22) are alternately supplied to the

room.

[0138] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the adsorption heat exchanger (30) takes place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 6(A), the first solenoid valve (61) is closed and the second solenoid valve (62) is opened. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the adsorption heat exchanger (30), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the indoor heat exchanger (22) is shut off by the first solenoid valve (61).

[0139] During the first mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the adsorption heat exchanger (30), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the room air. The room air humidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is returned to the room.

[0140] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the adsorption heat exchanger (30) takes place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 6(B), the first solenoid valve (61) is opened and the second solenoid valve (62) is closed. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is shut off by the second solenoid valve (62).

[0141] During the second mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. In the adsorption heat exchanger (30), the room air comes into contact with the adsorbent so that moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent. The room air dried by the first adsorption heat

exchanger (31) is discharged to the outside atmosphere.

[0142] - Effects of Embodiment 3-

According to the present embodiment, the same effects as obtained by the above Embodiment 1 can be obtained.

5 **[0143]** <<Embodiment 4 of the Invention>>

Embodiment 4 of the present invention is described. An air conditioning system of the present embodiment varies in the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10) from the air conditioning system of Embodiment 1.

[0144] As shown in Figures 7 and 8, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single
10 compressor (20), a single motor-operated expansion valve (40) and two four-way selector valves (51, 52). Further, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single outdoor heat exchanger (21) and two adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). In this refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21) constitutes a heat-source side heat exchanger while the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) constitute utilization side heat
15 exchangers. In other words, only the two adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) are provided as utilization side heat exchangers in the refrigerant circuit (10) in the present embodiment. The outdoor heat exchanger (21) and each of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) are configured to be the same as those in Embodiment 1.

[0145] A description is given to the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10). The
20 compressor (20) is connected at its discharge side to the first port of the first four-way selector valve (51) and connected at its suction side to the second port of the first four-way selector valve (51). The first four-way selector valve (51) is connected at its third port to the first port of the second four-way selector valve (52) via the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and connected at its fourth port to the second port of the second four-way selector
25 valve (52). In the refrigerant circuit (10), the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the motor-operated expansion valve (40) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are arranged in this order from the third to fourth port of the second four-way selector valve

(52).

[0146] The first four-way selector valve (51) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figure 7) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figure 8) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate. On the other hand, the second four-way selector valve (52) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figures 7(A) and 8(B)) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figures 7(B) and 8(A)) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate.

[0147] - Operational Behavior -

The air conditioning system of the present embodiment performs a dehumidification cooling operation and a humidification heating operation.

[0148] <Dehumidification cooling operation>

The system's behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation is described with reference to Figure 7.

[0149] During the dehumidification cooling operation, the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the first position, the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser.

Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated.

[0150] Furthermore, during the dehumidification cooling operation, outdoor air is supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and room air is supplied to the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). Then, the air having passed through the first

adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the air having passed through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are alternately supplied to the room.

[0151] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently
 5 take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 7(A), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the first position. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the second adsorption heat exchanger
 10 (32), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0152] During the first mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The moisture desorbed from the first adsorption
 15 heat exchanger (31) is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the room air. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dehumidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is returned to the room.

20 [0153] Furthermore, the first mode is continued over a predetermined period of time also after the adsorbent of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is saturated. Since, in this case, no heat of adsorption is produced in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the room air is cooled by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the cooled room air is returned to the room.

25 [0154] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 7(B), the second four-way selector

valve (52) is set to the second position. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0155] During the second mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dehumidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is returned to the room. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The moisture desorbed from the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the room air.

[0156] Furthermore, the second mode is continued over a predetermined period of time also after the adsorbent of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is saturated. Since, in this case, no heat of adsorption is produced in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), the room air is cooled by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the cooled room air is returned to the room.

[0157] <Humidification heating operation>

The system's behavior during the humidification heating operation is described with reference to Figure 8.

[0158] During the humidification heating operation, the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the second position, the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator. Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and a

second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated.

[0159] Furthermore, during the humidification heating operation, outdoor air is supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and room air is supplied to the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). Then, the air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is continuously supplied to the room, while the air dehumidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the air dehumidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are alternately supplied to the room.

[0160] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 8(A), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the second position. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates while passing through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0161] During the first mode, the outdoor air having released heat to refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The room air humidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is returned to the room. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dried by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is discharged to the outside atmosphere.

[0162] Furthermore, the first mode is continued over a predetermined period of time also

after the regeneration of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is completed. Since, in this case, no moisture is desorbed from the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the room air is heated by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the heated room air is returned to the room.

5 [0163] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 8(B), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the first position. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is reduced in
10 pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates while passing through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0164] During the second mode, the outdoor air having released heat to refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the first adsorption
15 heat exchanger (31), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dried by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to
20 the air. The room air humidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is returned to the room.

[0165] Furthermore, the second mode is continued over a predetermined period of time also after the regeneration of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is completed. Since, in this case, no moisture is desorbed from the second adsorption heat exchanger (32),
25 the room air is heated by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the heated room air is returned to the room.

[0166] - Effects of Embodiment 4-

According to the present embodiment, the following effect can be obtained in addition to the effects obtained by the above Embodiment 1. Specifically, in the present embodiment, an adsorption action for one of the two adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) and a regeneration action for the other concurrently take place. Therefore, according to the present embodiment, the air having passed through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) intended for an adsorption action or the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) intended for a regeneration action is supplied to the room, which provides a continuous supply of humidity and temperature-controlled air to the room.

[0167] <<Embodiment 5 of the Invention>>

Embodiment 5 of the present invention is described. An air conditioning system of the present embodiment varies in the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10) from the air conditioning system of Embodiment 1.

[0168] As shown in Figures 9 and 10, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single compressor (20), two motor-operated expansion valves (41, 42) and a single four-way selector valve (50). Further, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single outdoor heat exchanger (21) and two adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). In this refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21) constitutes a heat-source side heat exchanger while the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) constitute utilization side heat exchangers. In other words, only the two adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) are provided as utilization side heat exchangers in the refrigerant circuit (10) in the present embodiment. The outdoor heat exchanger (21) and each of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) are configured to be the same as those in Embodiment 1.

[0169] A description is given to the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10). The compressor (20) is connected at its discharge side to the first port of the four-way selector valve (50) and connected at its suction side to the second port of the four-way selector valve (50). In the refrigerant circuit (10), the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the first motor-operated expansion valve (41), the outdoor heat exchanger (21), the second

motor-operated expansion valve (42) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are arranged in this order from the third to fourth port of the four-way selector valve (50).

[0170] The four-way selector valve (50) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figures 9(A) and 10(A)) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figures 9(B) and 10(B)) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate.

[0171] - Operational Behavior -

The air conditioning system of the present embodiment performs a dehumidification cooling operation and a humidification heating operation.

[0172] <Dehumidification cooling operation>

The system's behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation is described with reference to Figure 9.

[0173] During the dehumidification cooling operation, the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the first position and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser. Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated.

[0174] Furthermore, during the dehumidification cooling operation, outdoor air is supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and room air is supplied to the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). Then, the air having passed through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the air having passed through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are alternately supplied to the room.

[0175] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently

take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 9(A), the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the first position, the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) is set to a full open position and the opening of the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0176] During the first mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The moisture desorbed from the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the air. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dehumidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is returned to the room.

[0177] Furthermore, the first mode is continued over a predetermined period of time also after the adsorbent of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is saturated. Since, in this case, no heat of adsorption is produced in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the room air is cooled by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the cooled room air is returned to the room.

[0178] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 9(B), the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the second position, the opening of the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) is appropriately controlled and the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) is set

to a full open position. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the first motor-operated expansion valve (41), evaporates in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is sucked into
 5 and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0179] During the second mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by
 10 the refrigerant. The room air dehumidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is returned to the room. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The moisture desorbed from the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the air.

15 [0180] Furthermore, the second mode is continued over a predetermined period of time also after the adsorbent of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is saturated. Since, in this case, no heat of adsorption is produced in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), the room air is cooled by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the cooled room air is returned to the room.

20 [0181] <Humidification heating operation>

The system's behavior during the humidification heating operation is described with reference to Figure 10.

[0182] During the humidification heating operation, the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the first position and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator.
 25 Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser

and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated.

[0183] Furthermore, during the humidification heating operation, outdoor air is supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and room air is supplied to the first and second
5 adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). Then, the air having passed through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the air having passed through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are alternately supplied to the room.

[0184] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently
10 take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 10(A), the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the first position, the opening of the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) is appropriately controlled and the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) is set to the full open position. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20)
15 condenses in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is reduced in pressure by the first motor-operated expansion valve (41), evaporates while passing through the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0185] During the first mode, the outdoor air having released heat to refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the first adsorption
20 heat exchanger (31), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The room air humidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is returned to the room. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The
25 room air dried by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is discharged to the outside atmosphere.

[0186] Furthermore, the first mode is continued over a predetermined period of time also

after the regeneration of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is completed. Since, in this case, no moisture is desorbed from the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the room air is heated by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the heated room air is returned to the room.

5 [0187] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 10(B), the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the second position, the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) is set to the full open position and the opening of the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) is
10 appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates while passing through the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

15 [0188] During the second mode, the outdoor air having released heat to refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dried by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is discharged
20 to the outside atmosphere. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The room air humidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is returned to the room.

[0189] Furthermore, the second mode is continued over a predetermined period of time
25 also after the regeneration of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is completed. Since, in this case, no moisture is desorbed from the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), the room air is heated by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the heated room

air is returned to the room.

[0190] - Effects of Embodiment 5-

According to the present embodiment, the same effects as obtained in the above Embodiment 4 can be obtained.

5 **[0191] <<Embodiment 6 of the Invention>>**

Embodiment 6 of the present invention is described. An air conditioning system of the present embodiment varies in the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10) from the air conditioning system of Embodiment 1.

[0192] As shown in Figures 11 and 12, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a
10 single compressor (20), a single motor-operated expansion valve (40), a single four-way selector valve (50) and two solenoid valves (61, 62). Further, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single outdoor heat exchanger (21) and two adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). In this refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21) constitutes a heat-source side heat exchanger while the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31,
15 32) constitute utilization side heat exchangers. In other words, only the two adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) are provided as utilization side heat exchangers in the refrigerant circuit (10) in the present embodiment. The outdoor heat exchanger (21) and each of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) are configured to be the same as those in Embodiment 1.

20 **[0193]** A description is given to the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10). The compressor (20) is connected at its discharge side to the first port of the four-way selector valve (50) and connected at its suction side to the second port of the four-way selector valve (50). The third port of the four-way selector valve (50) is connected to one end of the outdoor heat exchanger (21). The other end of the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is
25 connected via the motor-operated expansion valve (40) to one end of the first solenoid valve (61) and one end of the second solenoid valve (62). The other end of the first solenoid valve (61) and the other end of the second solenoid valve (62) are connected to

one end of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and one end of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), respectively. The other end of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the other end of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are both connected to the fourth port of the four-way selector valve (50).

- 5 [0194] The four-way selector valve (50) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figure 11) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figure 12) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate.

[0195] - Operational Behavior -

- 10 The air conditioning system of the present embodiment performs a dehumidification cooling operation and a humidification heating operation.

[0196] <Dehumidification cooling operation>

The system's behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation is described with reference to Figure 11.

- 15 [0197] During the dehumidification cooling operation, the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the first position, the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser. Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is in non-operating condition
20 and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is in non-operating condition are repeatedly alternated.

- [0198] Furthermore, during the dehumidification cooling operation, outdoor air is supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and room air is supplied to the first and second
25 adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). Then, the air having passed through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the air having passed through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are alternately supplied to the room.

[0199] In the first mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 11(A), the first solenoid valve (61) is opened and the second solenoid valve (62) is closed. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is shut off by the second solenoid valve (62).

[0200] During the first mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dehumidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is returned to the room. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), the room air having relatively low absolute humidity comes into contact with the adsorbent so that moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent. The moisture desorbed from the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the air.

[0201] Furthermore, the first mode is continued over a predetermined period of time also after the adsorbent of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is saturated. Since, in this case, no heat of adsorption is produced in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the room air is cooled by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the cooled room air is returned to the room.

[0202] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 11(B), the first solenoid valve (61) is closed and the second solenoid valve (62) is opened. Under these conditions, refrigerant

discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is shut off
 5 by the first solenoid valve (61).

[0203] During the second mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the room air having relatively low absolute humidity comes into contact with the adsorbent so that moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent. The moisture
 10 desorbed from the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the air. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dehumidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is returned to the room.

[0204] Furthermore, the second mode is continued over a predetermined period of time also after the adsorbent of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is saturated. Since, in this case, no heat of adsorption is produced in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), the room air is cooled by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the cooled room air is returned to the room.

20 [0205] <Humidification heating operation>

The system's behavior during the humidification heating operation is described with reference to Figure 12.

[0206] During the humidification heating operation, the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the second position, the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is
 25 appropriately controlled and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator. Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is in non-operating condition and

a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is in non-operating condition are repeatedly alternated.

[0207] Furthermore, during the humidification heating operation, outdoor air is supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and room air is supplied to the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). Then, the air having passed through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the air having passed through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are alternately supplied to the room.

[0208] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 12(A), the first solenoid valve (61) is opened and the second solenoid valve (62) is closed. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is shut off by the second solenoid valve (62).

[0209] During the first mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The room air humidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is returned to the room. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), the room air comes into contact with the adsorbent so that moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent. The room air dried by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is discharged to the outside atmosphere.

[0210] Furthermore, the first mode is continued over a predetermined period of time also after the regeneration of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is completed. Since, in

this case, no moisture is desorbed from the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the room air is heated by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the heated room air is returned to the room.

[0211] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 12(B), the first solenoid valve (61) is closed and the second solenoid valve (62) is opened. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is shut off by the first solenoid valve (61).

[0212] During the second mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the room air comes into contact with the adsorbent so that moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent. The room air dried by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The room air humidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is returned to the room.

[0213] Furthermore, the second mode is continued over a predetermined period of time also after the regeneration of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is completed. Since, in this case, no moisture is desorbed from the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), the room air is heated by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the heated room air is returned to the room.

[0214] - Effects of Embodiment 6-

According to the present embodiment, the following effect can be obtained in

addition to the effects obtained by the above Embodiment 1. Specifically, in the present embodiment, the switching between the first and second modes during the dehumidification cooling operation or the humidification heating operation is implemented by opening and closing the two solenoid valves (61, 62), respectively, one open and the other closed. The switching between the first and second modes is frequently carried out at relatively short time intervals (for example, every five to ten minutes). Therefore, according to the present embodiment, relatively high-durability solenoid valves (61, 62) can be used to switch between the first and second modes, which ensures the reliability of the air conditioning system.

10 [0215] <<Embodiment 7 of the Invention>>

Embodiment 7 of the present invention is described. An air conditioning system of the present embodiment varies in the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10) from the air conditioning system of Embodiment 1.

15 [0216] As shown in Figures 13 and 14, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single compressor (20), a single motor-operated expansion valve (40), a single four-way selector valve (50) and two solenoid valves (61, 62). Further, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single indoor heat exchanger (22) and two adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32).

20 [0217] In this refrigerant circuit (10), the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) constitute utilization side heat exchangers. Further, in this refrigerant circuit (10), the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) also constitutes a heat-source side heat exchanger. The indoor heat exchanger (22) and each of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) are configured to be the same as those in Embodiment 1.

25 [0218] A description is given to the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10). The compressor (20) is connected at its discharge side to the first port of the four-way selector valve (50) and connected at its suction side to the second port of the four-way selector

valve (50). In the refrigerant circuit (10), the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the motor-operated expansion valve (40), the first solenoid valve (61) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) are arranged in this order from the third to fourth port of the four-way selector valve (50). The second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is connected at one end between the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the four-way selector valve (50) and connected at the other end between the motor-operated expansion valve (40) and the first solenoid valve (61) via the second solenoid valve (62).

[0219] The four-way selector valve (50) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figures 13(A), 13(B) and 14(C)) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figures 13(C), 14(A) and 14(B)) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate.

[0220] - Operational Behavior -

The air conditioning system of the present embodiment performs a dehumidification cooling operation and a humidification heating operation.

[0221] <Dehumidification cooling operation>

The system's behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation is described with reference to Figure 13.

[0222] During the dehumidification cooling operation, first, second and third modes are repeated in this order. In the first mode, the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser, the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and the indoor heat exchanger (22) is in non-operating condition. In the second mode, the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser, the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as an evaporator and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is in non-operating condition. In the third mode, the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser, the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator and the indoor heat exchanger (22) is in non-operating condition.

[0223] Furthermore, during the dehumidification cooling operation, outdoor air is supplied to the first adsorption heat exchanger (31). Furthermore, in the dehumidification cooling operation, room air is supplied only to the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) during the first and third modes but supplied only to the indoor heat exchanger (22) during the second mode.

[0224] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 13(A), the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the first position, the first solenoid valve (61) is closed and the second solenoid valve (62) is opened. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the indoor heat exchanger (22) is shut off by the first solenoid valve (61).

[0225] During the first mode, in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The moisture desorbed from the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the air. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dehumidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is returned to the room.

[0226] In the second mode, the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) functions as a heat-source side heat exchanger. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 13(B), the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the first position, the first solenoid valve (61) is opened and the second solenoid valve (62) is closed. Under these conditions, refrigerant

discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is shut off by the second solenoid valve (62). During the second mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is discharged to the outside atmosphere and the room air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room.

[0227] In the third mode, a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) concurrently take place. During the third mode, as shown in Figure 13(C), the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the second position, the first solenoid valve (61) is closed and the second solenoid valve (62) is opened. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the indoor heat exchanger (22) is shut off by the first solenoid valve (61).

[0228] During the third mode, in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The air dehumidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is supplied to the room. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The moisture desorbed from the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the air.

[0229] <Humidification heating operation>

The system's behavior during the humidification heating operation is described

with reference to Figure 14.

[0230] During the humidification heating operation, first, second and third modes are repeated in this order. In the first mode, the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser, the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator and the indoor heat exchanger (22) is in non-operating condition. In the second mode, the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser, the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is in non-operating condition. In the third mode, the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser, the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and the indoor heat exchanger (22) is in non-operating condition.

[0231] Furthermore, during the humidification heating operation, outdoor air is supplied to the first adsorption heat exchanger (31). Furthermore, in the dehumidification cooling operation, room air is supplied only to the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) during the first and third modes but supplied only to the indoor heat exchanger (22) during the second mode.

[0232] In the first mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 14(A), the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the second position, the first solenoid valve (61) is closed and the second solenoid valve (62) is opened. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the indoor heat exchanger (22) is shut off by the first solenoid valve (61).

[0233] During the first mode, in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The room air humidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is returned

to the room. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture in the outdoor air is adsorbed by the adsorbent and the heat of adsorption produced during the adsorption is taken by the refrigerant. The outdoor air dried by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is discharged to the outside atmosphere.

5 [0234] In the second mode, the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) functions as a heat-source side heat exchanger. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 14(B), the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the second position, the first solenoid valve (61) is opened and the second solenoid valve (62) is closed. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is
10 reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is shut off by the second solenoid valve (62). During the second mode, the outdoor air having released heat to refrigerant in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is discharged to the
15 outside atmosphere and the room air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room.

[0235] In the third mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the third mode, as shown in Figure 14(C), the four-way selector valve
20 (50) is set to the first position, the first solenoid valve (61) is closed and the second solenoid valve (62) is opened. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this
25 case, the flow of refrigerant into the indoor heat exchanger (22) is shut off by the first solenoid valve (61).

[0236] During the third mode, in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture is

desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The air humidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is supplied to the room. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent and the heat of adsorption produced during the adsorption is taken by the refrigerant. The air dried by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is discharged to the outside atmosphere.

[0237] - Effects of Embodiment 7-

According to the present embodiment, the same effects as obtained in the above Embodiment 1 can be obtained.

10 [0238] <<Embodiment 8 of the Invention>>

Embodiment 8 of the present invention is described. An air conditioning system of the present embodiment varies in the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10) from the air conditioning system of Embodiment 1.

[0239] As shown in Figures 15 and 16, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single compressor (20), a single motor-operated expansion valve (40) and two four-way selector valves (51, 52). Further, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single outdoor heat exchanger (21), a single indoor heat exchanger (22) and two adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). In this refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21) constitutes a heat-source side heat exchanger while the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) constitute utilization side heat exchangers. The outdoor heat exchanger (21), the indoor heat exchanger (22) and each of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) are configured to be the same as those in Embodiment 1.

[0240] A description is given to the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10). The compressor (20) is connected at its discharge side to the first port of the first four-way selector valve (51) and connected at its suction side to the second port of the first four-way selector valve (51). The outdoor heat exchanger (21) is connected at one end to the third

port of the first four-way selector valve (51) and connected at the other end to the first port of the second four-way selector valve (52). The indoor heat exchanger (22) is connected at one end to the fourth port of the first four-way selector valve (51) and connected at the other end to the second port of the second four-way selector valve (52). In the refrigerant circuit (10), the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the motor-operated expansion valve (40) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are arranged in this order from the third to fourth port of the second four-way selector valve (52).

[0241] The first four-way selector valve (51) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figure 15) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figure 16) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate. On the other hand, the second four-way selector valve (52) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figures 15(A) and 16(B)) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figures 15(B) and 16(A)) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate.

[0242] - Operational Behavior -

The air conditioning system of the present embodiment performs a dehumidification cooling operation and a humidification heating operation.

[0243] <Dehumidification cooling operation>

The system's behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation is described with reference to Figure 15.

[0244] During the dehumidification cooling operation, the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the first position, the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled, the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser and the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as an evaporator. Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat

exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated.

[0245] Furthermore, during the dehumidification cooling operation, outdoor air is supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and room air is supplied to the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). Then, the air having passed through the indoor heat exchanger (22) is continuously supplied to the room while the air having passed through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the air having passed through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are alternately supplied to the room.

[0246] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 15(A), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the first position. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates while passing through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0247] During the first mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The moisture desorbed from the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the air. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the

dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dehumidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is returned to the room.

[0248] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 15(B), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the second position. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates while passing through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0249] During the second mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dehumidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is returned to the room. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The moisture desorbed from the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the air.

[0250] <Humidification heating operation>

The system's behavior during the humidification heating operation is described with reference to Figure 16.

[0251] During the humidification heating operation, the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the second position, the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled, the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser and the

outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator. Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated.

[0252] Furthermore, during the humidification heating operation, outdoor air is supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and room air is supplied to the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). Then, the air having passed through the indoor heat exchanger (22) is continuously supplied to the room, while the air having passed through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the air having passed through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are alternately supplied to the room.

[0253] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 16(A), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the second position. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates while passing through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0254] During the first mode, the outdoor air having released heat to refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The room air humidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is returned to the room. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32),

moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dried by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is discharged to the outside atmosphere.

5 [0255] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 16(B), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the first position. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the
10 motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates while passing through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0256] During the second mode, the outdoor air having released heat to refrigerant in the
15 outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dried by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is discharged
20 to the outside atmosphere. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the room air. The room air humidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is returned to the room.

[0257] - Effects of Embodiment 8-

25 According to the present embodiment, the following effect can be obtained in addition to the effects obtained by the above Embodiment 1.

[0258] Even in the case where the air conditioning system of the present embodiment is

configured as a so-called separate type, it can be avoided that the number of steps for installation work increases. Specifically, if the air conditioning system employs the structure in which the compressor (20), the first four-way selector valve (51) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) are contained in an outdoor-side unit and the first and second
 5 adsorption heat exchangers (32), the indoor heat exchanger (22), the second four-way selector valve (52) and the motor-operated expansion valve (40) are contained in a room-side unit, it is needed only to connect the outdoor-side unit and the room-side unit through two connecting pipes. Therefore, according to the present embodiment, it can be avoided to increase the number of connecting pipes for connecting the outdoor-side unit
 10 and the room-side unit. As a result, the number of steps for installation work can be reduced to the same number of steps for installation work for common air conditioners.

[0259] - Modification of Embodiment 8-

In the air conditioning system of the present embodiment, the refrigerant circuit (10) may be provided with a bridge circuit (70).

15 **[0260]** As shown in Figures 17 and 18, the bridge circuit (70) is formed by connecting four check valves (71-74) in a bridge configuration. In the bridge circuit (70), the inflow side of the first check valve (71) is connected to the outflow side of the second check valve (72), the inflow side of the second check valve (72) is connected to the inflow side of the third check valve (73), the outflow side of the third check valve (73) is connected to the
 20 inflow side of the fourth check valve (74), and the outflow side of the fourth check valve (74) is connected to the outflow side of the first check valve (71).

[0261] In the refrigerant circuit (10) of this modification, the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is connected via the bridge circuit (70) to the first port of the second four-way selector valve (52) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) is connected via the bridge circuit (70) to the
 25 second port of the second four-way selector valve (52). More specifically, in the bridge circuit (70), the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is connected between the first check valve (71) and the second check valve (72) and the first port of the second four-way selector valve

(52) is connected between the first check valve (71) and the fourth check valve (74). Further, in the bridge circuit (70), the second port of the second four-way selector valve (52) is connected between the second check valve (72) and the third check valve (73) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) is connected between the third check valve (73) and the fourth check valve (74).

[0262] In the case of the above refrigerant circuit (10), refrigerant circulates therethrough during each of the first and second modes in the dehumidification cooling operation and during each of the first and second modes in the humidification heating operation as in the case where the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with no bridge circuit (70).

[0263] During the first mode in the dehumidification cooling operation, as shown in Figure 17(A), the first four-way selector valve (51) and the second four-way selector valve (52) are set to their first positions. The refrigerant having flowed out of the outdoor heat exchanger (21) passes through the first check valve (71) and then flows into the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the refrigerant having flowed out of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) passes through the third check valve (73) and then flows into the indoor heat exchanger (22). On the other hand, during the second mode in the dehumidification cooling operation, as shown in Figure 17(B), the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the first position but the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the second position. The refrigerant having flowed out of the outdoor heat exchanger (21) passes through the first check valve (71) and then flows into the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the refrigerant having flowed out of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) passes through the third check valve (73) and then flows into the indoor heat exchanger (22).

[0264] During the first mode in the humidification heating operation, as shown in Figure 18(A), the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the second position and the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the first position. The refrigerant having flowed out of

the indoor heat exchanger (22) passes through the fourth check valve (74) and then flows into the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the refrigerant having flowed out of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) passes through the second check valve (72) and then flows into the outdoor heat exchanger (21). On the other hand, during the second mode in the humidification heating operation, as shown in Figure 18(B), the first four-way selector valve (51) and the second four-way selector valve (52) are set to their second positions. The refrigerant having flowed out of the indoor heat exchanger (22) passes through the fourth check valve (74) and then flows into the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the refrigerant having flowed out of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) passes through the second check valve (72) and then flows into the outdoor heat exchanger (21).

[0265] As described above, the refrigerant circuit (10) of this modification is provided with a bridge circuit (70). Thus, in the first four-way selector valve (51) and the second four-way selector valve (52), their first ports are always under higher pressure while their second ports are always under lower pressure. Therefore, according to this modification, it becomes possible to use pilot-operated four-way selector valves each of which has a port always being under higher pressure and a port always being under lower pressure.

[0266] <<Embodiment 9 of the Invention>>

Embodiment 9 of the present invention is described. An air conditioning system of the present embodiment varies in the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10) from the air conditioning system of Embodiment 8.

[0267] As shown in Figures 19 and 20, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single compressor (20), two motor-operated expansion valves (41, 42) and two four-way selector valves (51, 52). Further, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single outdoor heat exchanger (21), a single indoor heat exchanger (22) and two adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). In this refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21) constitutes a heat-source side heat exchanger while the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the

first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) constitute utilization side heat exchangers. The outdoor heat exchanger (21), the indoor heat exchanger (22) and each of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) are configured to be the same as those in Embodiment 8.

5 [0268] A description is given to the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10). The compressor (20) is connected at its discharge side to the first port of the first four-way selector valve (51) and connected at its suction side to the second port of the first four-way selector valve (51). The outdoor heat exchanger (21) is connected at one end to the third port of the first four-way selector valve (51) and connected at the other end to the first port of the second four-way selector valve (52). The second port of the second four-way selector valve (52) is connected to the fourth port of the first four-way selector valve (51). In the refrigerant circuit (10), the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the first motor-operated expansion valve (41), the indoor heat exchanger (22), the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are
10 of the second four-way selector valve (52). The second port of the second four-way selector valve (52) is connected to the fourth port of the first four-way selector valve (51). In the refrigerant circuit (10), the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the first motor-operated expansion valve (41), the indoor heat exchanger (22), the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are
15 arranged in this order from the third to fourth port of the second four-way selector valve (52).

[0269] The first four-way selector valve (51) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figure 19) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figure 20) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate.
20 On the other hand, the second four-way selector valve (52) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figures 19(A) and 20(B)) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figures 19(B) and 20(A)) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate.
25 communicate and the second and third ports communicate.

[0270] - Operational Behavior -

The air conditioning system of the present embodiment performs a

dehumidification cooling operation and a humidification heating operation.

[0271] <Dehumidification cooling operation>

The system's behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation is described with reference to Figure 19.

5 [0272] During the dehumidification cooling operation, the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the first position, the openings of the first and second motor-operated expansion valves (41, 42) are individually controlled as appropriate, the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser and the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as an evaporator. Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as
10 a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated.

[0273] The air flow during the first mode is the same as that during the first mode in the
15 dehumidification cooling operation in Embodiment 8. Further, the air flow during the second mode is the same as that during the second mode in the dehumidification cooling operation in Embodiment 8.

[0274] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently
20 take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 19(A), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the first position. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the first motor-operated expansion valve (41), evaporates in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is
25 reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0275] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 19(B), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the second position. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is reduced in pressure by the first motor-operated expansion valve (41), evaporates in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0276] Furthermore, during the dehumidification cooling operation, the room air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is supplied to the room while the room air dehumidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) during the first mode and the room air dehumidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) during the second mode are alternately supplied to the room.

[0277] <Humidification heating operation>

The system's behavior during the humidification heating operation is described with reference to Figure 20.

[0278] During the humidification heating operation, the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the second position, the openings of the first and second motor-operated expansion valves (41, 42) are individually controlled as appropriate, the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator. Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated.

[0279] The air flow during the first mode is the same as that during the first mode in the humidification heating operation in Embodiment 8. Further, the air flow during the second mode is the same as that during the second mode in the humidification heating operation in Embodiment 8.

5 [0280] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 20(A), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the second position. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is reduced in
10 pressure by the first motor-operated expansion valve (41), condenses in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates while passing through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

15 [0281] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 20(B), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the first position. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is
20 reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), condenses in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is reduced in pressure by the first motor-operated expansion valve (41), evaporates while passing through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

25 [0282] Furthermore, during the humidification heating operation, the room air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is supplied to the room while the room air humidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) during the first mode and the room air humidified

by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) during the second mode are alternately supplied to the room.

[0283] - Effects of Embodiment 9-

According to the present embodiment, the following effect can be obtained in addition to the effects obtained by the above Embodiment 1. Specifically, during the dehumidification cooling operation in the present embodiment, the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as an evaporator can be set below that in the indoor heat exchanger (22). This ensures that refrigerant takes the heat of adsorption produced by the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32), which increases the amount of moisture adsorbed by the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32). Further, during the humidification heating operation in the present embodiment, the refrigerant condensation temperature in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser can be set higher than that in the indoor heat exchanger (22). This provides a sufficient temperature increase of the adsorbent disposed in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32), which ensures the regeneration of the adsorbent.

[0284] <<Embodiment 10 of the Invention>>

Embodiment 10 of the present invention is described. An air conditioning system of the present embodiment varies in the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10) from the air conditioning system of Embodiment 8.

[0285] As shown in Figures 21 and 22, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single compressor (20), a single motor-operated expansion valve (40) and two four-way selector valves (51, 52). Further, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single outdoor heat exchanger (21), a single indoor heat exchanger (22) and two adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). In this refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21) constitutes a heat-source side heat exchanger while the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) constitute utilization side heat exchangers. The outdoor heat exchanger (21), the indoor heat exchanger (22) and each of

the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) are configured to be the same as those in Embodiment 8.

[0286] A description is given to the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10). The compressor (20) is connected at its discharge side to the first port of the first four-way selector valve (51) and connected at its suction side to the second port of the first four-way selector valve (51). The first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is connected at one end to the third port of the first four-way selector valve (51) and connected at the other end to the first port of the second four-way selector valve (52). The second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is connected at one end to the fourth port of the first four-way selector valve (51) and connected at the other end to the second port of the second four-way selector valve (52). In the refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21), the motor-operated expansion valve (40) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) are arranged in this order from the third to fourth port of the second four-way selector valve (52).

[0287] The first four-way selector valve (51) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figures 21(A) and 22(A)) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figure 21(B) and 22(B)) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate. On the other hand, the second four-way selector valve (52) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figures 21(A) and 22(B)) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figures 21(B) and 22(A)) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate.

[0288] - Operational Behavior -

The air conditioning system of the present embodiment performs a dehumidification cooling operation and a humidification heating operation.

[0289] <Dehumidification cooling operation>

The system's behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation is described

with reference to Figure 21.

[0290] During the dehumidification cooling operation, the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser and the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as an evaporator. Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated.

[0291] The air flow during the first mode is the same as that during the first mode in the dehumidification cooling operation in Embodiment 8. Further, the air flow during the second mode is the same as that during the second mode in the dehumidification cooling operation in Embodiment 8.

[0292] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 21(A), the first four-way selector valve (51) and the second four-way selector valve (52) are set to their first positions and the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates while passing through the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0293] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 21(B), the first four-way selector valve (51) and the second four-way selector valve (52) are set to their second positions and the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing

through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates while passing through the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

5 [0294] Furthermore, during the dehumidification cooling operation, the room air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is supplied to the room while the room air dehumidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) during the first mode and the room air dehumidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) during the second mode are alternately supplied to the room.

10 [0295] <Humidification heating operation>

The system's behavior during the humidification heating operation is described with reference to Figure 22.

[0296] During the humidification heating operation, the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator. Further, 15 a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated.

[0297] The air flow during the first mode is the same as that during the first mode in the 20 humidification heating operation in Embodiment 8. Further, the air flow during the second mode is the same as that during the second mode in the humidification heating operation in Embodiment 8.

[0298] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently 25 take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 22(A), the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the first position, the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the second position and the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is

appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates while passing through the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) in this order, is sucked into
 5 and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0299] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 22(B), the first four-way selector
 10 valve (51) is set to the second position, the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the first position and the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion
 15 valve (40), evaporates while passing through the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0300] Furthermore, during the humidification heating operation, the room air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is supplied to the room while the room air humidified by
 20 the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) during the first mode and the room air humidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) during the second mode are alternately supplied to the room.

[0301] - Effects of Embodiment 10-

According to the present embodiment, the following effect can be obtained in
 25 addition to the effects obtained by the above Embodiment 1. Specifically, in the present embodiment, the refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) is first introduced into the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser. Therefore, the refrigerant at

the highest temperature can be introduced into the adsorption heat exchanger to use it for heating the adsorbent, which provides a sufficient temperature increase of the adsorbent to ensure the regeneration of the adsorbent.

[0302] <<Embodiment 11 of the Invention>>

Embodiment 11 of the present invention is described. An air conditioning system of the present embodiment varies in the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10) from the air conditioning system of Embodiment 8.

[0303] As shown in Figures 23 and 24, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single compressor (20), two motor-operated expansion valves (41, 42) and two four-way selector valves (51, 52). Further, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single outdoor heat exchanger (21), a single indoor heat exchanger (22) and two adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). In this refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21) constitutes a heat-source side heat exchanger while the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) constitute utilization side heat exchangers. The outdoor heat exchanger (21), the indoor heat exchanger (22) and each of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) are configured to be the same as those in Embodiment 8.

[0304] A description is given to the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10). The compressor (20) is connected at its discharge side to the first port of the first four-way selector valve (51) and connected at its suction side to the second port of the first four-way selector valve (51). The second four-way selector valve (52) is connected at the first port thereof to the third port of the first four-way selector valve (51) and connected at the second port thereof to the fourth port of the first four-way selector valve (51). In the refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21), the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) are arranged in this order from the third to fourth port of the first four-way selector valve (51). Further, in the refrigerant circuit (10), the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the second motor-operated expansion valve (42)

and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are arranged in this order from the third to fourth port of the second four-way selector valve (52).

[0305] In the above refrigerant circuit (10), a pipeline portion thereof running from the third to fourth port of the first four-way selector valve (51) constitutes a first circuit (11) and a pipeline portion thereof running from the third to fourth port of the second four-way selector valve (52) constitutes a second circuit (12). Further, in the refrigerant circuit (10), the second circuit (12) is connected to the first circuit (11) via the second four-way selector valve (52) and the first circuit (11) and the second circuit (12) are arranged in parallel with each other.

[0306] The first four-way selector valve (51) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figure 23) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figure 24) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate. On the other hand, the second four-way selector valve (52) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figures 23(A) and 24(B)) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figures 23(B) and 24(A)) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate.

[0307] - Operational Behavior -

The air conditioning system of the present embodiment performs a dehumidification cooling operation and a humidification heating operation.

[0308] <Dehumidification cooling operation>

The system's behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation is described with reference to Figure 23.

[0309] During the dehumidification cooling operation, the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the first position, the opening of the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) is appropriately controlled, the outdoor heat exchanger (21) in the first circuit (11) serves

as a condenser and the indoor heat exchanger (22) therein serves as an evaporator. Thus, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) and then flowing into the first circuit (11) condenses in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is reduced in pressure by the first motor-operated expansion valve (41), evaporates in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0310] Further, during the dehumidification cooling operation, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) in the second circuit (21) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) therein serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) in the second circuit (21) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) therein serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated.

[0311] The air flow during the first mode is the same as that during the first mode in the dehumidification cooling operation in Embodiment 8. Further, the air flow during the second mode is the same as that during the second mode in the dehumidification cooling operation in Embodiment 8.

[0312] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 23(A), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the first position and the opening of the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) and then flowing into the second circuit (12) condenses in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0313] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 23(B), the second four-way

selector valve (52) is set to the second position and the opening of the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) and flowing into the second circuit (12) condenses in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0314] Furthermore, during the dehumidification cooling operation, the room air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is supplied to the room while the room air dehumidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) during the first mode and the room air dehumidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) during the second mode are alternately supplied to the room.

[0315] <Humidification heating operation>

The system's behavior during the humidification heating operation is described with reference to Figure 24.

[0316] During the humidification heating operation, the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the second position, the opening of the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) is appropriately controlled, the indoor heat exchanger (22) in the first circuit (11) serves as a condenser and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) therein serves as an evaporator. Thus, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) and then flowing into the first circuit (11) condenses in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is reduced in pressure by the first motor-operated expansion valve (41), evaporates in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0317] Further, during the humidification heating operation, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) in the second circuit (21) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) therein serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) in the second circuit (21) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) therein serves as an evaporator are

repeatedly alternated.

[0318] The air flow during the first mode is the same as that during the first mode in the humidification heating operation in Embodiment 8. Further, the air flow during the second mode is the same as that during the second mode in the humidification heating operation in Embodiment 8.

[0319] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 24(A), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the second position and the opening of the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) and then flowing into the second circuit (12) condenses in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0320] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 24(B), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the first position and the opening of the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) and then flowing into the second circuit (12) condenses in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0321] Furthermore, during the humidification heating operation, the room air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is supplied to the room while the room air humidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) during the first mode and the room air humidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) during the second mode are alternately

supplied to the room.

[0322] - Effects of Embodiment 11-

According to the present embodiment, the following effects can be obtained in addition to the effects obtained by the above Embodiment 1.

5 **[0323]** First, in the refrigerant circuit (10) in the present embodiment, the first circuit (11) and the second circuit (12) are connected in parallel with each other. Therefore, the opening control over the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) disposed in the first circuit (11) need only be implemented so that the degree of superheat of refrigerant at the exit of the first circuit (11) is kept constant. Further, the opening control over the second
10 motor-operated expansion valve (42) disposed in the second circuit (12) need only be implemented so that the degree of superheat of refrigerant at the exit of the second circuit (12) is kept constant. In other words, the control over the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) can be implemented in consideration of only the conditions of refrigerant in the first circuit (11) and the control over the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) can
15 be implemented in consideration of only the conditions of refrigerant in the second circuit (12). Hence, according to the present embodiment, the operation control over the air conditioning system can be simplified.

[0324] Next, in the refrigerant circuit (10) in the present embodiment, the first four-way selector valve (51) and the second four-way selector valve (52) have their first ports always
20 brought under higher pressure and their second ports always brought under lower pressure. Therefore, according to the present modification, it becomes possible to use pilot-operated four-way selector valves each of which has a port always being under higher pressure and a port always being under lower pressure.

[0325] <<Embodiment 12 of the Invention>>

25 Embodiment 12 of the present invention is described. An air conditioning system of the present embodiment varies in the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10) from the air conditioning system of Embodiment 8.

[0326] As shown in Figures 25 and 26, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single compressor (20), two motor-operated expansion valves (41, 42) and two four-way selector valves (51, 52). Further, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single outdoor heat exchanger (21), a single indoor heat exchanger (22) and two adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). In this refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21) constitutes a heat-source side heat exchanger while the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) constitute utilization side heat exchangers. The outdoor heat exchanger (21), the indoor heat exchanger (22) and each of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) are configured to be the same as those in Embodiment 8.

[0327] A description is given to the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10). The compressor (20) is connected at its discharge side to both the first port of the first four-way selector valve (51) and the second port of the second four-way selector valve (52) and connected at its suction side to both the second port of the first four-way selector valve (51) and the second port of the second four-way selector valve (52). In the refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21), the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) are arranged in this order from the third to fourth port of the first four-way selector valve (51). Further, in the refrigerant circuit (10), the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are arranged in this order from the third to fourth port of the second four-way selector valve (52).

[0328] In the above refrigerant circuit (10), a pipeline portion thereof running from the third to fourth port of the first four-way selector valve (51) constitutes a first circuit (11) and a pipeline portion thereof running from the third to fourth port of the second four-way selector valve (52) constitutes a second circuit (12). Further, in the refrigerant circuit (10), the first circuit (11) is connected to the compressor (20) via the first four-way selector valve (51), the second circuit (12) is connected to the compressor (20) via the second

four-way selector valve (52) and the first circuit (11) and the second circuit (12) are arranged in parallel with each other.

[0329] The first four-way selector valve (51) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figure 25) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figure 26) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate. On the other hand, the second four-way selector valve (52) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figures 25(A) and 26(A)) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figures 25(B) and 26(B)) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate.

[0330] - Operational Behavior -

The air conditioning system of the present embodiment performs a dehumidification cooling operation and a humidification heating operation.

[0331] <Dehumidification cooling operation>

The system's behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation is described with reference to Figure 25.

[0332] During the dehumidification cooling operation, the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the first position, the opening of the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) is appropriately controlled, the outdoor heat exchanger (21) in the first circuit (11) serves as a condenser and the indoor heat exchanger (22) therein serves as an evaporator. Thus, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) and then flowing into the first circuit (11) condenses in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is reduced in pressure by the first motor-operated expansion valve (41), evaporates in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0333] Further, during the dehumidification cooling operation, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) in the second circuit (21) serves as a condenser and the

second adsorption heat exchanger (32) therein serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) in the second circuit (21) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) therein serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated.

5 [0334] The air flow during the first mode is the same as that during the first mode in the dehumidification cooling operation in Embodiment 8. Further, the air flow during the second mode is the same as that during the second mode in the dehumidification cooling operation in Embodiment 8.

[0335] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger
10 (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 25(A), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the first position and the opening of the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) and then flowing into the second circuit (12)
15 condenses in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0336] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently
20 take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 25(B), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the second position and the opening of the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) and flowing into the second circuit (12) condenses in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is reduced in pressure by the
25 second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0337] Furthermore, during the dehumidification cooling operation, the room air cooled

by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is supplied to the room while the room air dehumidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) during the first mode and the room air dehumidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) during the second mode are alternately supplied to the room.

5 [0338] <Humidification heating operation>

The system's behavior during the humidification heating operation is described with reference to Figure 26.

[0339] During the humidification heating operation, the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the second position, the opening of the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) is appropriately controlled, the indoor heat exchanger (22) in the first circuit (11) serves as a condenser and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) therein serves as an evaporator. Thus, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) and then flowing into the first circuit (11) condenses in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is reduced in pressure by the first motor-operated expansion valve (41), evaporates in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0340] Further, during the humidification heating operation, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) in the second circuit (21) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) therein serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) in the second circuit (21) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) therein serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated.

[0341] The air flow during the first mode is the same as that during the first mode in the humidification heating operation in Embodiment 8. Further, the air flow during the second mode is the same as that during the second mode in the humidification heating operation in Embodiment 8.

[0342] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently

take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 26(A), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the first position and the opening of the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) and then flowing into the second circuit (12) condenses in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0343] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 26(B), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the second position and the opening of the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) and then flowing into the second circuit (12) condenses in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0344] Furthermore, during the humidification heating operation, the room air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is supplied to the room while the room air humidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) during the first mode and the room air humidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) during the second mode are alternately supplied to the room.

[0345] - Effects of Embodiment 12-

According to the present embodiment, the same effects as obtained in the above Embodiment 11 can be obtained.

[0346] <<Embodiment 13 of the Invention>>

Embodiment 13 of the present invention is described. An air conditioning system of the present embodiment varies in the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10) from

the air conditioning system of Embodiment 8.

[0347] As shown in Figures 27 and 28, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single compressor (20), a single gas-liquid separator (23), two motor-operated expansion valves (41, 42) and two four-way selector valves (51, 52). Further, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single outdoor heat exchanger (21), a single indoor heat exchanger (22) and two adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). In this refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21) constitutes a heat-source side heat exchanger while the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) constitute utilization side heat exchangers. The outdoor heat exchanger (21), the indoor heat exchanger (22) and each of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) are configured to be the same as those in Embodiment 8.

[0348] A description is given to the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10). The compressor (20) is connected at its discharge side to the first port of the first four-way selector valve (51) and connected at its suction side to the second port of the first four-way selector valve (51). In the refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21), the gas-liquid separator (23), the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) are arranged in this order from the third to fourth port of the first four-way selector valve (51). The second four-way selector valve (52) is connected at its first port to the gas-side exit of the gas-liquid separator (23) and connected at its second port to the fourth port of the first four-way selector valve (51). Further, in the refrigerant circuit (10), the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are arranged in this order from the third to fourth port of the second four-way selector valve (52).

[0349] The first four-way selector valve (51) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figure 27) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figure 28) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate.

On the other hand, the second four-way selector valve (52) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figures 27(A) and 28(B)) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figures 27(B) and 28(A)) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate.

[0350] - Operational Behavior -

The air conditioning system of the present embodiment performs a dehumidification cooling operation and a humidification heating operation.

[0351] <Dehumidification cooling operation>

The system's behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation is described with reference to Figure 27.

[0352] During the dehumidification cooling operation, the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the first position, the opening of the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) is appropriately controlled, the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser and the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as an evaporator. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) partly condenses in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and then flows into the gas-liquid separator (23) so that it is separated into liquid and gas refrigerants. Then, the liquid refrigerant having flowed out of the gas-liquid separator (23) is reduced in pressure by the first motor-operated expansion valve (41), evaporates in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0353] Further, during the dehumidification cooling operation, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated.

[0354] The air flow during the first mode is the same as that during the first mode in the dehumidification cooling operation in Embodiment 8. Further, the air flow during the

second mode is the same as that during the second mode in the dehumidification cooling operation in Embodiment 8.

[0355] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently
5 take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 27(A), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the first position and the opening of the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, gas refrigerant having flowed out of the gas-liquid separator (23) condenses in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42),
10 evaporates in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0356] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently
15 take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 27(B), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the second position and the opening of the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, gas refrigerant having flowed out of the gas-liquid separator (23) condenses in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is sucked into
20 and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0357] Furthermore, during the dehumidification cooling operation, the room air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is supplied to the room while the room air dehumidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) during the first mode and the room air dehumidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) during the second mode are
25 alternately supplied to the room.

[0358] <Humidification heating operation>

The system's behavior during the humidification heating operation is described

with reference to Figure 28.

[0359] During the humidification heating operation, the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the second position, the opening of the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) is appropriately controlled, the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) is divided into two streams: one stream toward the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the other stream toward the second four-way selector valve (52). Then, the refrigerant having flowed toward the indoor heat exchanger (22) condenses in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is reduced in pressure by the first motor-operated expansion valve (41), and then flows into the gas-liquid separator (23).

[0360] Further, during the humidification heating operation, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) in the second circuit (12) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) therein serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated.

[0361] The air flow during the first mode is the same as that during the first mode in the humidification heating operation in Embodiment 8. Further, the air flow during the second mode is the same as that during the second mode in the humidification heating operation in Embodiment 8.

[0362] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 28(A), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the second position and the opening of the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant having flowed toward the second four-way selector valve (52) condenses in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), flows into the gas-liquid

separator (23) and merges therein with refrigerant flowing from the indoor heat exchanger (22). The refrigerant having flowed out of the gas-liquid separator (23) evaporates in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

5 [0363] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 28(B), the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the first position and the opening of the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) is appropriately controlled. Under these conditions, refrigerant having
10 flowed toward the second four-way selector valve (52) condenses in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), flows into the gas-liquid separator (23) and then merges therein with refrigerant flowing from the indoor heat exchanger (22). The refrigerant having flowed out of the gas-liquid separator (23)
15 evaporates in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0364] Furthermore, during the humidification heating operation, the room air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is supplied to the room while the room air humidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) during the first mode and the room air humidified
20 by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) during the second mode are alternately supplied to the room.

[0365] - Effects of Embodiment 13-

According to the present embodiment, the following effects can be obtained in addition to the effects obtained by the above Embodiment 1.

25 [0366] First, in the case where the air conditioning system of the present embodiment is configured as a so-called separate type, it can be avoided that the number of steps for installation work increases. Specifically, if the air conditioning system employs the

structure in which the compressor (20), the first four-way selector valve (51) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) are contained in an outdoor-side unit and the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (32), the indoor heat exchanger (22), the second four-way selector valve (52), the first and second motor-operated expansion valves (41, 42) and the gas-liquid separator (23) are contained in a room-side unit, it is needed only to connect the outdoor-side unit and the room-side unit through two connecting pipes. Therefore, according to the present embodiment, it can be avoided to increase the number of connecting pipes for connecting the outdoor-side unit and the room-side unit. As a result, the number of steps for installation work can be reduced to the same number of steps for installation work for common air conditioners.

[0367] Next, during the dehumidification cooling operation, the refrigerant having flowed out of the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is separated into liquid and gas refrigerants by the gas-liquid separator (23) and only the separated gas refrigerant is supplied to the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser. Therefore, according to the present embodiment, a sufficient amount of heat is available for the adsorbent in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser. This ensures the regeneration of the adsorbent.

[0368] - Modification of Embodiment 13-

In the refrigerant circuit (10) in the present embodiment, as shown in Figures 29 and 30, it may be possible that the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) change places and the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) change places.

[0369] Specifically, in the refrigerant circuit (10) of the present modification, the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the gas-liquid separator (23), the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are arranged in this order from the third to fourth port of the first four-way selector valve (51). Further, in this refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21), the second motor-operated

expansion valve (42) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) are arranged in this order from the third to fourth port of the second four-way selector valve (52).

[0370] During the first mode in the dehumidification cooling operation, as shown in Figure 29(A), the first four-way selector valve (51) and the second four-way selector valve (52) are set to their first positions and the openings of the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) and the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) are individually controlled as appropriate. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and then flows into the gas-liquid separator (23). The liquid refrigerant having flowed out of the gas-liquid separator (23) is reduced in pressure by the first motor-operated expansion valve (41), evaporates in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). On the other hand, the gas refrigerant having flowed out of the gas-liquid separator (23) condenses in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0371] During the second mode in the dehumidification cooling operation, as shown in Figure 29(B), the first four-way selector valve (51) and the second four-way selector valve (52) are set to their second positions and the openings of the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) and the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) are individually controlled as appropriate. Under these conditions, part of refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) flows into the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the rest flows into the outdoor heat exchanger (21). The refrigerant having flowed into the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) condenses therein, is reduced in pressure by the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) and then flows into the gas-liquid separator (23). The refrigerant having flowed into the outdoor heat exchanger (21) condenses therein, is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates in the indoor heat exchanger (22) and then flows into the gas-liquid separator (23). The

refrigerant having flowed out of the gas-liquid separator (23) evaporates in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0372] During the first mode in the humidification heating operation, as shown in Figure 30(A), the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the first position, the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the second position and the openings of the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) and the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) are individually controlled as appropriate. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and then flows into the gas-liquid separator (23). The liquid refrigerant having flowed out of the gas-liquid separator (23) is reduced in pressure by the first motor-operated expansion valve (41), evaporates in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). On the other hand, the gas refrigerant having flowed out of the gas-liquid separator (23) condenses in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

[0373] During the second mode in the humidification heating operation, as shown in Figure 30(B), the first four-way selector valve (51) is set to the second position, the second four-way selector valve (52) is set to the first position and the openings of the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) and the second motor-operated expansion valve (42) are individually controlled as appropriate. Under these conditions, part of refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) flows into the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the rest flows into the indoor heat exchanger (22). The refrigerant having flowed into the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) condenses therein, is reduced in pressure by the first motor-operated expansion valve (41) and then flows into the gas-liquid separator (23). The refrigerant having flowed into the indoor heat exchanger (22) condenses therein, is reduced in pressure by the second motor-operated expansion valve (42), evaporates in the

outdoor heat exchanger (21) and then flows into the gas-liquid separator (23). The refrigerant having flowed out of the gas-liquid separator (23) evaporates in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20).

5 [0374] <<Embodiment 14 of the Invention>>

Embodiment 14 of the present invention is described. An air conditioning system of the present embodiment varies in the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10) from the air conditioning system of Embodiment 8.

[0375] As shown in Figures 31 and 32, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a
10 single compressor (20), a single motor-operated expansion valve (40), a single four-way selector valve (50) and two solenoid valves (61, 62). Further, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single outdoor heat exchanger (21), a single indoor heat exchanger (22) and two adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). In this refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21) constitutes a heat-source side heat exchanger while the indoor heat
15 exchanger (22) and the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) constitute utilization side heat exchangers. The outdoor heat exchanger (21), the indoor heat exchanger (22) and each of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) are configured to be the same as those in Embodiment 8.

[0376] A description is given to the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10). The
20 compressor (20) is connected at its discharge side to one end of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and one end of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and connected at its suction side to the second port of the four-way selector valve (50). The other end of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the other end of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are both connected to the first port of the four-way selector valve (50) via
25 the first solenoid valve (61) and the second solenoid valve (62), respectively. In the refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21), the motor-operated expansion valve (40) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) are arranged in this order from the third to

fourth port of the four-way selector valve (50).

[0377] The four-way selector valve (50) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figure 31) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figure 32) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate.

[0378] - Operational Behavior -

The air conditioning system of the present embodiment performs a dehumidification cooling operation and a humidification heating operation.

[0379] <Dehumidification cooling operation>

The system's behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation is described with reference to Figure 31.

[0380] During the dehumidification cooling operation, the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the first position, the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled, the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser and the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as an evaporator. Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is in non-operating condition and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is in non-operating condition are repeatedly alternated.

[0381] Furthermore, during the dehumidification cooling operation, outdoor air is supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and room air is supplied to the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). Then, the air having passed through the indoor heat exchanger (22) is continuously supplied to the room while the air having passed through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the air having passed through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are alternately supplied to the room.

[0382] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently

take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 31(A), the first solenoid valve (61) is opened and the second solenoid valve (62) is closed. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is shut off by the second solenoid valve (62).

[0383] During the first mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The moisture desorbed from the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the air. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air. The room air dehumidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is returned to the room.

[0384] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 31(B), the first solenoid valve (61) is closed and the second solenoid valve (62) is opened. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is shut off by the first solenoid valve (61).

[0385] During the second mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air. The room air dehumidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is returned to the room. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The moisture desorbed from the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the air.

10 [0386] <Humidification heating operation>

The system's behavior during the humidification heating operation is described with reference to Figure 31.

[0387] During the humidification heating operation, the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the second position, the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled, the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator. Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is in non-operating condition and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is in non-operating condition are repeatedly alternated.

[0388] Furthermore, during the humidification heating operation, outdoor air is supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and room air is supplied to the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). Then, the air having passed through the indoor heat exchanger (22) is continuously supplied to the room while the air having passed through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the air having passed through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are alternately supplied to the room.

[0389] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 32(A), the first solenoid valve (61) is opened and the second solenoid valve (62) is closed. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is shut off by the second solenoid valve (62).

[0390] During the first mode, the outdoor air having released heat to refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The room air dried by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air. The room air humidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is returned to the room.

[0391] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 32(B), the first solenoid valve (61) is closed and the second solenoid valve (62) is opened. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case,

the flow of refrigerant into the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is shut off by the first solenoid valve (61).

[0392] During the second mode, the outdoor air having released heat to refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air. The room air humidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is returned to the room. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The room air dried by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is discharged to the outside atmosphere.

[0393] - Effects of Embodiment 14-

According to the present embodiment, the following effect can be obtained in addition to the effects obtained by the above Embodiment 1. Specifically, in the present embodiment, the switching between the first and second modes during the dehumidification cooling operation or the humidification heating operation is implemented by opening and closing the two solenoid valves (61, 62), respectively, one open and the other closed. The switching between the first and second modes is frequently carried out at relatively short time intervals (for example, every five to ten minutes). Therefore, according to the present embodiment, relatively high-durability solenoid valves (61, 62) can be used to switch between the first and second modes, which ensures the reliability of the air conditioning system.

[0394] <<Embodiment 15 of the Invention>>

Embodiment 15 of the present invention is described. An air conditioning system of the present embodiment varies in the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10) from the air conditioning system of Embodiment 8.

[0395] As shown in Figures 33 and 34, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a

single compressor (20), a single motor-operated expansion valve (40), a single four-way selector valve (50) and two solenoid valves (61, 62). Further, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single outdoor heat exchanger (21), a single indoor heat exchanger (22) and two adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). In this refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21) constitutes a heat-source side heat exchanger and the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) constitute utilization side heat exchangers. The outdoor heat exchanger (21), the indoor heat exchanger (22) and each of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) are configured to be the same as those in Embodiment 8.

10 [0396] A description is given to the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10). The compressor (20) is connected at its discharge side to the first port of the four-way selector valve (50) and connected at its suction side to the second port of the four-way selector valve (50). One end of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and one end of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are connected to the fourth port of the four-way selector valve (50). The other end of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the other end of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are both connected to one end of the indoor heat exchanger (22) via the first solenoid valve (61) and the second solenoid valve (62), respectively. The other end of the indoor heat exchanger (22) is connected to one end of the outdoor heat exchanger (21) via the motor-operated expansion valve (40) and the other end of the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is connected to the third port of the four-way selector valve (50).

[0397] The four-way selector valve (50) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figure 33) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figure 34) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate.

25 [0398] - Operational Behavior -

The air conditioning system of the present embodiment performs a

dehumidification cooling operation and a humidification heating operation.

[0399] <Dehumidification cooling operation>

The system's behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation is described with reference to Figure 33.

5 **[0400]** During the dehumidification cooling operation, the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the first position, the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled, the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser and the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as an evaporator. Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator and the second adsorption heat
10 exchanger (32) is in non-operating condition and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is in non-operating condition are repeatedly alternated.

[0401] Furthermore, during the dehumidification cooling operation, outdoor air is supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and room air is supplied to the indoor heat
15 exchanger (22) and the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). Then, the air having passed through the indoor heat exchanger (22) is continuously supplied to the room while the air having passed through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the air having passed through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are alternately supplied to the room.

20 **[0402]** In the first mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 33(A), the first solenoid valve (61) is opened and the second solenoid valve (62) is closed. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is
25 reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates while passing through the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of

refrigerant into the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is shut off by the second solenoid valve (62).

[0403] During the first mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dehumidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is returned to the room. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), room air having relatively low absolute humidity comes into contact with the adsorbent so that moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent. The moisture desorbed from the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the air.

[0404] In the second mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 33(B), the first solenoid valve (61) is closed and the second solenoid valve (62) is opened. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates while passing through the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is shut off by the first solenoid valve (61).

[0405] During the second mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent to dehumidify the room air and the heat of adsorption produced during the dehumidification is taken by

the refrigerant. The room air dehumidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is returned to the room. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), room air having relatively low absolute humidity comes into contact with the adsorbent so that moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent. The moisture desorbed from the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the air.

[0406] <Humidification heating operation>

The system's behavior during the humidification heating operation is described with reference to Figure 34.

[0407] During the humidification heating operation, the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the second position, the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled, the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator. Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is in non-operating condition and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is in non-operating condition are repeatedly alternated.

[0408] Furthermore, during the humidification heating operation, outdoor air is supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and room air is supplied to the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). Then, the air having passed through the indoor heat exchanger (22) is continuously supplied to the room while the air having passed through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the air having passed through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are alternately supplied to the room.

[0409] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 34(A), the first solenoid valve (61) is opened and the second solenoid valve (62) is closed. Under these conditions, refrigerant

discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is shut off by the second solenoid valve (62).

[0410] During the first mode, the outdoor air having released heat to refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The room air humidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is returned to the room. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), the room air comes into contact with the adsorbent so that moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent. The room air dried by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is discharged to the outside atmosphere.

[0411] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 34(B), the first solenoid valve (61) is closed and the second solenoid valve (62) is opened. Refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is shut off by the first solenoid valve (61).

[0412] During the second mode, the outdoor air having released heat to refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air

heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the room air comes into contact with the adsorbent so that moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent. The room air dried by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is applied to the air. The room air humidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is returned to the room.

[0413] - Effects of Embodiment 15-

According to the present embodiment, the same effects as obtained in the above Embodiment 14 can be obtained.

[0414] - Modification 1 of Embodiment 15-

In the air conditioning system of the present embodiment, as shown in Figure 35, the refrigerant circuit (10) may be provided with a bypass line (13). The bypass line (13) is connected at one end to the indoor heat exchanger (22) and connected at the other end to the fourth port of the four-way selector valve (50). Further, the bypass line (13) is provided with a third solenoid valve (63). When room dehumidification or humidification is not necessary, the first solenoid valve (61) and second solenoid valve (62) are closed and the third solenoid valve (63) is opened so that both the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are brought into non-operating condition. Thus, during the cooling operation, only the air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is supplied to the room. On the other hand, during the heating operation, only the air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is supplied to the room.

[0415] - Modification 2 of Embodiment 15-

In the air conditioning system of the present embodiment, as shown in Figures 36 and 37, the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) may change places in the refrigerant circuit (10). Specifically, in the refrigerant circuit (10) in the present modification, the indoor heat exchanger (22) is connected at one end to the third

port of the four-way selector valve (50) and connected at the other end to one end of the outdoor heat exchanger (21) via the motor-operated expansion valve (40). Further, the other end of the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is connected to both the first solenoid valve (61) and the second solenoid valve (62).

5 [0416] <Dehumidification cooling operation>

The system's behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation is described with reference to Figure 36.

[0417] During the dehumidification cooling operation, the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the second position, the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is
10 appropriately controlled, the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser and the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as an evaporator. Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is in non-operating condition and a second mode in which the second
15 adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is in non-operating condition are repeatedly alternated.

[0418] Furthermore, during the dehumidification cooling operation, outdoor air is supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and room air is supplied to the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). Then, the air having passed through the indoor heat exchanger (22) is continuously supplied to the room
20 while the air having passed through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the air having passed through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are alternately supplied to the room.

[0419] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently
25 take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 36(A), the first solenoid valve (61) is opened and the second solenoid valve (62) is closed. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the first adsorption

heat exchanger (31) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is shut off by the second solenoid valve (62).

[0420] During the first mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the air. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), the room air comes into contact with the adsorbent so that moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent. The room air dehumidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is returned to the room.

[0421] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 36(B), the first solenoid valve (61) is closed and the second solenoid valve (62) is opened. The refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is shut off by the first solenoid valve (61).

[0422] During the second mode, the outdoor air having taken heat from refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), the room air comes into contact with the adsorbent so that moisture in

the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent. The room air dehumidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is returned to the room. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture is desorbed from the adsorbent heated by refrigerant and the desorbed moisture is discharged to the outside atmosphere together with the air.

5 [0423] <Humidification heating operation>

The system's behavior during the humidification heating operation is described with reference to Figure 37.

[0424] During the humidification heating operation, the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the first position, the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled, the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator. Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is in non-operating condition and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is in non-operating condition are repeatedly alternated.

[0425] Furthermore, during the humidification heating operation, outdoor air is supplied to the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and room air is supplied to the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). Then, the air having passed through the indoor heat exchanger (22) is continuously supplied to the room while the air having passed through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the air having passed through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are alternately supplied to the room.

[0426] In the first mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 37(A), the first solenoid valve (61) is opened and the second solenoid valve (62) is closed. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is

reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates while passing through the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is shut off by the second solenoid valve (62).

[0427] During the first mode, the outdoor air having released heat to refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent and the heat of adsorption produced during the adsorption is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dried by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), room air having relatively low absolute humidity comes into contact with the adsorbent and moisture desorbed from the adsorbent is applied to the room air. The room air humidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is returned to the room.

[0428] In the second mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 37(B), the first solenoid valve (61) is closed and the second solenoid valve (62) is opened. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the indoor heat exchanger (22), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates while passing through the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is shut off by the first solenoid valve (61).

[0429] During the second mode, the outdoor air having released heat to refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is discharged to the outside atmosphere while the room air

heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is returned to the room. In the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), moisture in the room air is adsorbed by the adsorbent and the heat of adsorption produced during the adsorption is taken by the refrigerant. The room air dried by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is discharged to the outside atmosphere. In the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), room air having relatively low absolute humidity comes into contact with the adsorbent and moisture desorbed from the adsorbent is applied to the room air. The room air humidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is returned to the room.

[0430] <<Embodiment 16 of the Invention>>

Embodiment 16 of the present invention is described. An air conditioning system of the present embodiment varies in the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10) from the air conditioning system of Embodiment 15.

As shown in Figures 38 and 39, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single compressor (20), a single motor-operated expansion valve (40), a single four-way selector valve (50) and two solenoid valves (61, 62). Further, the refrigerant circuit (10) is provided with a single outdoor heat exchanger (21), a single indoor heat exchanger (22) and two adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32). In this refrigerant circuit (10), the outdoor heat exchanger (21) constitutes a heat-source side heat exchanger and the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first and second adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) constitute utilization side heat exchangers. The outdoor heat exchanger (21), the indoor heat exchanger (22) and each of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) are configured to be the same as those in Embodiment 15.

A description is given to the configuration of the refrigerant circuit (10). The compressor (20) is connected at its discharge side to the first port of the four-way selector valve (50) and connected at its suction side to the second port of the four-way selector valve (50). The third port of the four-way selector valve (50) is connected to one end of the outdoor heat exchanger (21). The other end of the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is

connected to one end of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and one end of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) via the motor-operated expansion valve (40). The other end of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the other end of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are both connected to one end of the indoor heat exchanger (22) via the first solenoid valve (61) and the second solenoid valve (62), respectively. The other end of the indoor heat exchanger (22) is connected to the fourth port of the four-way selector valve (50).

[0433] The four-way selector valve (50) switches between a first position (a position shown in Figure 38) in which the first and third ports communicate and the second and fourth ports communicate and a second position (a position shown in Figure 39) in which the first and fourth ports communicate and the second and third ports communicate.

[0434] - Operational Behavior -

The air conditioning system of the present embodiment performs a dehumidification cooling operation and a humidification heating operation.

[0435] <Dehumidification cooling operation>

The system's behavior during the dehumidification cooling operation is described with reference to Figure 38.

[0436] During the dehumidification cooling operation, the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the first position, the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled, the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser and the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as an evaporator. Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is in non-operating condition and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) in the second circuit (12) serves as an evaporator and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is in non-operating condition are repeatedly alternated.

[0437] The air flow during the first mode is the same as that during the first mode in the dehumidification cooling operation in Embodiment 15. Further, the air flow during the

second mode is the same as that during the second mode in the dehumidification cooling operation in Embodiment 15.

[0438] In the first mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 38(A), the first solenoid valve (61) is opened and the second solenoid valve (62) is closed. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates while passing through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is shut off by the second solenoid valve (62).

[0439] In the second mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 38(B), the first solenoid valve (61) is closed and the second solenoid valve (62) is opened. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates while passing through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) in this order, is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is shut off by the first solenoid valve (61).

[0440] Furthermore, during the dehumidification cooling operation, the room air cooled by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is supplied to the room while the room air dehumidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) during the first mode and the room air dehumidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) during the second mode are alternately supplied to the room.

[0441] <Humidification heating operation>

The system's behavior during the humidification heating operation is described with reference to Figure 39.

[0442] During the humidification heating operation, the four-way selector valve (50) is set to the second position, the opening of the motor-operated expansion valve (40) is appropriately controlled, the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator. Further, a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is in non-operating condition and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) in the second circuit (12) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is in non-operating condition are repeatedly alternated.

[0443] The air flow during the first mode is the same as that during the first mode in the humidification heating operation in Embodiment 15. Further, the air flow during the second mode is the same as that during the second mode in the humidification heating operation in Embodiment 15.

[0444] In the first mode, a regeneration action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and an adsorption action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently take place. During the first mode, as shown in Figure 39(A), the first solenoid valve (61) is opened and the second solenoid valve (62) is closed. Under these conditions, refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is shut off by the second solenoid valve (62).

[0445] In the second mode, an adsorption action for the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and a regeneration action for the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) concurrently

take place. During the second mode, as shown in Figure 39(B), the first solenoid valve (61) is closed and the second solenoid valve (62) is opened. The refrigerant discharged from the compressor (20) condenses while passing through the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) in this order, is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40), evaporates in the outdoor heat exchanger (21), is sucked into and then compressed by the compressor (20). In this case, the flow of refrigerant into the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is shut off by the first solenoid valve (61).

[0446] Further, during the humidification heating operation, the room air heated by the indoor heat exchanger (22) is supplied to the room while the room air humidified by the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) during the first mode and the room air humidified by the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) during the second mode are alternately supplied to the room.

[0447] - Effects of Embodiment 16-

According to the present embodiment, the same effects as obtained in the above Embodiment 14 can be obtained.

[0448] <<Other embodiments>>

The air conditioning systems of the above embodiments may have the following configurations.

[0449] – First Modification –

In the air conditioning system of Embodiment 1, as shown in Figures 40 and 41, a motor-operated expansion valve (80) may be provided in place of the capillary tube (43) and the solenoid valve (60). In the refrigerant circuit (10), the motor-operated expansion valve (80) is placed between the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30).

[0450] As shown in Figure 40, during the dehumidification cooling operation, the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser and the indoor heat exchanger (22)

serves as an evaporator. Further, the adsorption heat exchanger (30) switches between a position serving as an evaporator and a position serving as a condenser by controlling the openings of the two motor-operated expansion valves (40, 80).

[0451] If the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (80) under the conditions that the adsorption heat exchanger (30) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) are serving as evaporators, the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the indoor heat exchanger (22) is set to be lower than that in the adsorption heat exchanger (30). Thus, the balance is controlled between the amount of heat taken by refrigerant in the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the amount of heat taken by refrigerant in the adsorption heat exchanger (30). On the other hand, if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40) under the conditions that the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30) are serving as condensers, the refrigerant condensation temperature in the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is set to be lower than that in the outdoor heat exchanger (21). Thus, the balance is controlled between the amount of heat released by refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the amount of heat released by refrigerant in the adsorption heat exchanger (30).

[0452] As described above, during the dehumidification cooling operation, the air conditioning system of this modification can control the amount of heat taken by refrigerant in the adsorption heat exchanger (30) serving as an evaporator and the amount of heat taken by refrigerant in the indoor heat exchanger (22) serving as an evaporator and can control the amount of heat released by refrigerant in the adsorption heat exchanger (30) serving as a condenser and the amount of heat released by refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serving as a condenser. Therefore, according to the air conditioning system of this modification, the balance between cooling capacity and dehumidification capacity can be changed.

[0453] As shown in Figure 41, during the humidification heating operation, the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an

evaporator. Further, the adsorption heat exchanger (30) switches between a state serving as an evaporator and a state serving as a condenser by controlling the openings of the two motor-operated expansion valves (40, 80).

[0454] If the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (40) under the conditions that the adsorption heat exchanger (30) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) are serving as evaporators, the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is set to be lower than that in the adsorption heat exchanger (30). Thus, the balance is controlled between the amount of heat taken by refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the amount of heat taken by refrigerant in the adsorption heat exchanger (30). On the other hand, if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (80) under the conditions that the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the adsorption heat exchanger (30) are serving as condensers, the refrigerant condensation temperature in the adsorption heat exchanger (30) is set to be lower than that in the indoor heat exchanger (22). Thus, the balance is controlled between the amount of heat released by refrigerant in the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the amount of heat released by refrigerant in the adsorption heat exchanger (30).

[0455] As described above, during the humidification heating operation, the air conditioning system of this modification can control the amount of heat released by refrigerant in the adsorption heat exchanger (30) serving as a condenser and the amount of heat released by refrigerant in the indoor heat exchanger (22) serving as a condenser and can control the amount of heat taken by refrigerant in the adsorption heat exchanger (30) serving as an evaporator and the amount of heat taken by refrigerant in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serving as an evaporator. Therefore, according to the air conditioning system of this modification, the balance between heating capacity and humidification capacity can be changed.

[0456] – Second Modification –

In the air conditioning system of Embodiment 8, as shown in Figures 42 and 43,

two auxiliary motor-operated expansion valves (81, 82) may be additionally provided in the refrigerant circuit (10). In the refrigerant circuit (10), the first auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (81) is placed between the first port of the second four-way selector valve (52) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21). The second auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (82) is placed between the second port of the second four-way selector valve (52) and the indoor heat exchanger (22).

[0457] As shown in Figure 42, during the dehumidification cooling operation, the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser and the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as an evaporator. Further, in the refrigerant circuit (10), a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated. The figure shows the conditions in the first mode.

[0458] For example, if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the second auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (82) under the conditions that the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) are serving as evaporators, the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the indoor heat exchanger (22) is set to be lower than that in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32). Also under the conditions that the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is serving as an evaporator instead of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the second auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (82), the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the indoor heat exchanger (22) is set to be lower than that in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32).

[0459] Furthermore, if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the first auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (81) under the conditions that the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) are serving as condensers, the refrigerant

condensation temperature in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is set to be lower than that in the outdoor heat exchanger (21). Also under the conditions that the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is serving as a condenser instead of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the first auxiliary
 5 motor-operated expansion valve (81), the refrigerant condensation temperature in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is set to be lower than that in the outdoor heat exchanger (21).

[0460] During the dehumidification cooling operation, if the refrigerant evaporation temperatures in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) and the indoor heat exchanger (22)
 10 both serving as evaporators are set to have different values in the above manner, each of the amounts of heat taken by refrigerant in these heat exchangers can be controlled. Further, if the refrigerant condensation temperatures in the adsorption heat exchanger (30) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) both serving as condensers are set to have different values in the above manner, each of the amounts of heat released by refrigerant in these heat
 15 exchangers can be controlled. Therefore, in the air conditioning system of this modification, the balance between cooling capacity and dehumidification capacity can be changed.

[0461] As shown in Figure 43, during the humidification heating operation, the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator. Further, in the refrigerant circuit (10), a first mode in which the first adsorption
 20 heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated. The figure shows the conditions in the first mode.

[0462] For example, if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the first auxiliary
 25 motor-operated expansion valve (81) under the conditions that the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) are serving as evaporators, the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is set to be lower

than that in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32). Also under the conditions that the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is serving as an evaporator instead of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the first auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (81), the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is set to be lower than that in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31).

[0463] Furthermore, if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the second auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (82) under the conditions that the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) are serving as condensers, the refrigerant condensation temperature in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is set to be lower than that in the indoor heat exchanger (22). Also under the conditions that the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is serving as a condenser instead of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the second auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (82), the refrigerant condensation temperature in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is set to be lower than that in the indoor heat exchanger (22).

[0464] During the humidification heating operation, if the refrigerant condensation temperatures in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) both serving as condensers are set to have different values in the above manner, each of the amounts of heat released by refrigerant in these heat exchangers can be controlled. Further, if the refrigerant evaporation temperatures in the adsorption heat exchanger (30) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) both serving as evaporators are set to have different values in the above manner, each of the amounts of heat taken by refrigerant in these heat exchangers can be controlled. Therefore, in the air conditioning system of this modification, the balance between heating capacity and humidification capacity can be changed.

[0465] – Third Modification –

In the air conditioning system of Embodiment 10, as shown in Figures 44 and 45,

two auxiliary motor-operated expansion valves (81, 82) may be additionally provided in the refrigerant circuit (10). In the refrigerant circuit (10), the first auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (81) is placed between the first port of the second four-way selector valve (52) and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31). The second auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (82) is placed between the second port of the second four-way selector valve (52) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32).

[0466] As shown in Figure 44, during the dehumidification cooling operation, the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser and the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as an evaporator. Further, in the refrigerant circuit (10), a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated. The figure shows the conditions in the first mode.

[0467] For example, if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the second auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (82) under the conditions that the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are serving as evaporators, the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is set to be lower than that in the indoor heat exchanger (22). Under the conditions that the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is serving as an evaporator instead of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the first auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (81), the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is set to be lower than that in the indoor heat exchanger (22).

[0468] Furthermore, if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the first auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (81) under the conditions that the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) are serving as condensers, the

refrigerant condensation temperature in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is set to be lower than that in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31). Under the conditions that the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is serving as a condenser instead of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the second auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (82), the refrigerant condensation temperature in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is set to be lower than that in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32).

[0469] During the dehumidification cooling operation, if the refrigerant evaporation temperatures in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) both serving as evaporators are set to have different values in the above manner, each of the amounts of heat taken by refrigerant in these heat exchangers can be controlled. Further, if the refrigerant condensation temperatures in the adsorption heat exchanger (30) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) both serving as condensers are set to have different values in the above manner, each of the amounts of heat released by refrigerant in these heat exchangers can be controlled. Therefore, in the air conditioning system of this modification, the balance between cooling capacity and dehumidification capacity can be changed.

[0470] As shown in Figure 45, during the humidification heating operation, the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator. Further, in the refrigerant circuit (10), a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated. The figure shows the conditions in the first mode.

[0471] For example, if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the second auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (82) under the conditions that the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are serving as evaporators, the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is set

to be lower than that in the outdoor heat exchanger (21). Under the conditions that the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is serving as an evaporator instead of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the first auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (81), the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the first
 5 adsorption heat exchanger (31) is set to be lower than that in the outdoor heat exchanger (21).

[0472] Furthermore, if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the first auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (81) under the conditions that the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) are serving as condensers, the
 10 refrigerant condensation temperature in the indoor heat exchanger (22) is set to be lower than that in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31). Under the conditions that the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is serving as a condenser instead of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the second auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (82), the refrigerant condensation temperature in the
 15 indoor heat exchanger (22) is set to be lower than that in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32).

[0473] During the humidification heating operation, if the refrigerant condensation temperatures in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) both serving as condensers are set to have different values in the above manner, each of the
 20 amounts of heat released by refrigerant in these heat exchangers can be controlled. Further, if the refrigerant evaporation temperatures in the adsorption heat exchanger (30) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) both serving as evaporators are set to have different values in the above manner, each of the amounts of heat taken by refrigerant in these heat exchangers can be controlled. Therefore, in the air conditioning system of this modification,
 25 the balance between heating capacity and humidification capacity can be changed.

[0474] – Fourth Modification –

In the air conditioning system of Embodiment 12, a single auxiliary

motor-operated expansion valve may be additionally provided in the refrigerant circuit (10).

[0475] For example, as shown in Figures 46 and 47, the single auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (82) may be placed between the suction side of the compressor (20) and the first four-way selector valve (51) in the refrigerant circuit (10).

[0476] As shown in Figure 46, during the dehumidification cooling operation, the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser and the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as an evaporator. Further, in the refrigerant circuit (10), a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated. The figure shows the conditions in the first mode.

[0477] If the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (82) under the conditions that the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) are serving as evaporators, the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the indoor heat exchanger (22) is set to be higher than that in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32). Also under the conditions that the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is serving as an evaporator instead of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), if the refrigerant is reduced in pressure by the auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (82), the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the indoor heat exchanger (22) is set to be higher than that in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31).

[0478] During the dehumidification cooling operation, if the refrigerant evaporation temperatures in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) both serving as evaporators are set to have different values in the above manner, each of the amounts of heat taken by refrigerant in these heat exchangers can be controlled. Therefore, in the air conditioning system of this modification, the balance between cooling

capacity and dehumidification capacity can be changed.

[0479] As shown in Figure 47, during the humidification heating operation, the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an evaporator. Further, in the refrigerant circuit (10), a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator are repeatedly alternated. The figure shows the conditions in the first mode.

[0480] If the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (82) under the conditions that the outdoor heat exchanger (21) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) are serving as evaporators, the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is set to be higher than that in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32). Also under the conditions that the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is serving as an evaporator instead of the second adsorption heat exchanger (32), if the refrigerant is reduced in pressure by the auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (82), the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is set to be higher than that in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31).

[0481] During the humidification heating operation, if the refrigerant evaporation temperatures in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) both serving as evaporators are set to have different values in the above manner, each of the amounts of heat taken by refrigerant in these heat exchangers can be controlled. Therefore, in the air conditioning system of this modification, the amount of heat taken by refrigerant in the refrigeration cycle and the amount of moisture adsorption of the adsorption heat exchanger (30) can be controlled. As a result, the balance between heating capacity and humidification capacity can be changed.

[0482] Alternatively, as shown in Figure 48, the single auxiliary motor-operated

expansion valve (81) may be placed between the suction side of the compressor (20) and the second four-way selector valve (52) in the refrigerant circuit (10). If the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (81) under the conditions that the indoor heat exchanger (22) is serving as an evaporator, the refrigerant evaporation temperature in one of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) serving as an evaporator is set to be higher than that in the indoor heat exchanger (22). Further, if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (81) under the conditions that the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is serving as an evaporator, the refrigerant evaporation temperature in one of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) serving as an evaporator is set to be higher than that in the outdoor heat exchanger (21).

[0483] – Fifth Modification –

In the air conditioning system of Embodiment 12, two auxiliary motor-operated expansion valves (81, 82) may be additionally provided in the refrigerant circuit (10).

[0484] As shown in Figure 49, in the refrigerant circuit (10), the first auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (81) is placed between the suction side of the compressor (20) and the second four-way selector valve (52) and the second auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (82) is placed between the suction side of the compressor (20) and the first four-way selector valve (51). If the two auxiliary motor-operated expansion valves (81, 82) are additionally provided in the refrigerant circuit (10) in this manner, the refrigerant evaporation temperatures in the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) can be set to be higher and lower than that in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) or the indoor heat exchanger (22).

[0485] Suppose, for example, that the indoor heat exchanger (22) is serving as an evaporator. If, in this case, the opening of the first auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (81) is set to be larger than that of the second motor-operated expansion valve (82), the refrigerant evaporation temperature in one of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) serving as an evaporator is set to be lower than that in the indoor heat exchanger (22). On the contrary, if, in the above case, the opening of the first auxiliary motor-operated

expansion valve (81) is set to be smaller than that of the second motor-operated expansion valve (82), the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the one adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as an evaporator is set to be higher than that in the indoor heat exchanger (22).

- 5 [0486] Suppose next that the outdoor heat exchanger (21) is serving as an evaporator. If, in this case, the opening of the first auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (81) is set to be larger than that of the second motor-operated expansion valve (82), the refrigerant evaporation temperature in one of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) serving as an evaporator is set to be lower than that in the outdoor heat exchanger (21). On the contrary,
- 10 if, in the above case, the opening of the first auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (81) is set to be smaller than that of the second motor-operated expansion valve (82), the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the one adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as an evaporator is set to be higher than that in the outdoor heat exchanger (21).

[0487] – Sixth Modification –

- 15 In the air conditioning system of the fifth modification, as shown in Figure 50, a third auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (83) and a fourth auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (84) may be additionally provided in the refrigerant circuit (10). In the refrigerant circuit (10), the third auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (83) is placed between the discharge side of the compressor (20) and the second four-way selector valve
- 20 (52). The fourth auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (84) is placed between the discharge side of the compressor (20) and the first four-way selector valve (51).

- [0488] If the third auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (83) and the fourth auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (84) are additionally provided in the refrigerant circuit (10) as in this modification, the refrigerant condensation temperatures in the
- 25 adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) can be set to be higher and lower than that in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) or the indoor heat exchanger (22). Specifically, if the opening of the third auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (83) is set to be larger than that of

the fourth motor-operated expansion valve (84), the refrigerant condensation temperature in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) is set to be higher than that in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) or the indoor heat exchanger (22). On the contrary, if the opening of the third auxiliary motor-operated expansion valve (83) is set to be smaller than that of the fourth motor-operated expansion valve (84), the refrigerant condensation temperature in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) is set to be lower than that in the outdoor heat exchanger (21) or the indoor heat exchanger (22).

[0489] In the air conditioning system of this modification, during the dehumidification cooling operation, if the refrigerant condensation temperatures in the adsorption heat exchanger (30) and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) both serving as condensers are set to have different values, each of the amounts of heat released by refrigerant in these heat exchangers can be controlled. Therefore, in the air conditioning system of this modification, the amount of heat released by refrigerant in the refrigeration cycle and the amount of regeneration of the adsorption heat exchanger (30) can be controlled. As a result, the balance between cooling capacity and dehumidification capacity can be changed.

[0490] Further, in the air conditioning system of this modification, during the humidification heating operation, if the refrigerant condensation temperatures in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) both serving as condensers are set to have different values, each of the amounts of heat released by refrigerant in these heat exchangers can be controlled. Therefore, in the air conditioning system of this modification, the balance between heating capacity and humidification capacity can be changed.

[0491] – Seventh Modification –

In the air conditioning system of Embodiment 16, as shown in Figures 51 and 52, another motor-operated expansion valve (80) may be additionally provided in the refrigerant circuit (10). In the refrigerant circuit (10), the motor-operated expansion valve (80) is placed between each of the first solenoid valve (61) and the second solenoid valve

(62) and the indoor heat exchanger (22).

[0492] As shown in Figure 51, during the dehumidification cooling operation, the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as a condenser and the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as an evaporator. Further, in the refrigerant circuit (10), a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as an evaporator and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is in non-operating condition and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) serves as an evaporator and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is in non-operating condition are repeatedly alternated. The figure shows the conditions in the first mode.

[0493] For example, if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (80) under the conditions that the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) are serving as evaporators, the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the indoor heat exchanger (22) is set to be lower than that in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31). Also under the conditions that the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is serving as an evaporator instead of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), if the refrigerant is reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (80), the refrigerant evaporation temperature in the indoor heat exchanger (22) is set to be lower than that in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32).

[0494] During the dehumidification cooling operation, if the refrigerant evaporation temperatures in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) both serving as evaporators are set to have different values in the above manner, each of the amounts of heat taken by refrigerant in these heat exchangers can be controlled. Therefore, in the air conditioning system of this modification, the balance between cooling capacity and dehumidification capacity can be changed.

[0495] As shown in Figure 52, during the humidification heating operation, the indoor heat exchanger (22) serves as a condenser and the outdoor heat exchanger (21) serves as an

evaporator. Further, in the refrigerant circuit (10), a first mode in which the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) serves as a condenser and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is in non-operating condition and a second mode in which the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) in the second circuit (12) serves as a condenser and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is in non-operating condition are repeatedly alternated. The figure shows the conditions in the first mode.

[0496] For example, if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (80) under the conditions that the indoor heat exchanger (22) and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) are serving as condensers, the refrigerant condensation temperature in the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) is set to be lower than that in the indoor heat exchanger (22). Also under the conditions that the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is serving as a condenser instead of the first adsorption heat exchanger (31), if the refrigerant is slightly reduced in pressure by the motor-operated expansion valve (80), the refrigerant condensation temperature in the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) is set to be lower than that in the indoor heat exchanger (22).

[0497] During the humidification heating operation, if the refrigerant condensation temperatures in the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) and the indoor heat exchanger (22) both serving as condensers are set to have different values in the above manner, each of the amounts of heat released by refrigerant in these heat exchangers can be controlled. Therefore, in the air conditioning system of this modification, the balance between heating capacity and humidification capacity can be changed.

[0498] – Eighth Modification –

The air conditioning system of each of the above embodiments may be provided with a heat exchange element (90). A description will be given here to the air conditioning system of Embodiment 8 additionally provided with a heat exchange element (90) with reference to Figures 53 and 54.

[0499] The heat exchange element (90) is composed of a rotary sensible heat exchanger.

The heat exchange element (90) is formed in the shape of a slightly thick disc and is driven into rotation around its central axis. Further, the heat exchange element (90) is placed to pass a first air through part thereof and pass a second air through the remaining part, thereby allowing the first and second airs to exchange heat with each other.

- 5 [0500] During the dehumidification cooling operation, high-temperature outdoor air (OA) is supplied as the first air to the heat exchange element (90) and low-temperature room air (RA) is supplied as the second air to the heat exchange element (90) (see Figure 53). In the heat exchange element (90), heat exchange occurs between the first air (outdoor air) and the second air (room air) so that the first air is cooled and the second air is heated.
- 10 The first air cooled by the heat exchange element (90) is fed to the outdoor heat exchanger (21). The second air heated by the heat exchange element (90) is fed as air for regeneration to one of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) serving as a condenser. In other words, the first air is fed to the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) during the first mode (see Figure 53(A)), and it is fed to the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) during the second
- 15 mode (see Figure 53(B)).

- [0501] During the humidification heating operation, high-temperature room air (RA) is supplied as the first air to the heat exchange element (90) and low-temperature outdoor air (OA) is supplied as the second air to the heat exchange element (90) (see Figure 54). In the heat exchange element (90), heat exchange occurs between the first air (room air) and the
- 20 second air (outdoor air) so that the first air is cooled and the second air is heated. The first air cooled by the heat exchange element (90) is fed as air for adsorption to one of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) serving as an evaporator. In other words, the first air is fed to the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) during the first mode (see Figure 54(A)), and it is fed to the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) during the second mode (see Figure
- 25 54(B)). On the other hand, the second air heated by the heat exchange element (90) is fed to the outdoor heat exchanger (21).

[0502] According to this modification, since the second air as air for regeneration is

previously heated by the heat exchange element (90) during the dehumidification cooling operation, the adsorbent can be efficiently regenerated. This increases the amount of moisture adsorbed by the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32), which enhances the dehumidification capacity of the air conditioning system. Further, since the first air as air
 5 for adsorption is previously cooled by the heat exchange element (90) during the heating humidification mode, the adsorbent can efficiently adsorb moisture. This increases the amount of moisture desorbed from the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) and then applied to the air, which enhances the humidification capacity of the air conditioning system.

[0503] – Ninth Modification –

10 The air conditioning system of each of the above embodiments may be provided with adsorption rotor (95) as a latent heat handling element. A description will be given here to the air conditioning system of Embodiment 8 additionally provided with an adsorption rotor (95) with reference to Figures 55 and 56.

[0504] The adsorption rotor (95) is formed in the shape of a slightly thick disc and is
 15 driven into rotation around its central axis. An adsorbent such as zeolite is carried on the surface of the adsorption rotor (95). The adsorption rotor (95) is placed to pass air for adsorption through part thereof and pass air for regeneration through the remaining part. Further, the adsorption rotor (95) allows the air passing through it to come into contact with the adsorbent and thereby give or take moisture to or from the air.

20 **[0505]** In the air conditioning system of this modification, part of the room air taken therein is supplied as air for adsorption to one of the adsorption heat exchangers (31, 32) serving as an evaporator while the remaining part is supplied as air for regeneration to the other adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser. In this case, supplied to the adsorption rotor (95) are the air for adsorption before supplied to the adsorption heat
 25 exchanger (31, 32) and the air for regeneration after passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32). Then, the air for adsorption is dehumidified while passing through the adsorption rotor (95) and then dehumidified by the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32)

serving as an evaporator. On the other hand, the air for regeneration is given moisture and heat while passing through the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) serving as a condenser and then supplied to the adsorption rotor (95) to regenerate the adsorbent.

[0506] In other words, during the first mode in the dehumidification cooling operation or the first mode in the humidification heating operation, the air for adsorption passes through the adsorption rotor (95) and the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) in this order while the air for regeneration passes through the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) and the adsorption rotor (95) in this order (see Figures 55(A) and 56(A)). On the other hand, during the second mode in the dehumidification cooling operation or the second mode in the humidification heating operation, the air for adsorption passes through the adsorption rotor (95) and the first adsorption heat exchanger (31) in this order while the air for regeneration passes through the second adsorption heat exchanger (32) and the adsorption rotor (95) in this order (see Figures 55(B) and 56(B)).

[0507] According to this modification, since the air for adsorption supplied to the room is dehumidified during the dehumidification cooling operation in two steps, i.e., by the adsorption rotor (95) and the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32), this enhances the dehumidification capacity of the air conditioning system. Further, since the air for regeneration supplied to the room is humidified during the humidification heating operation in two steps, i.e., by the adsorption heat exchanger (31, 32) and the adsorption rotor (95), this enhances the humidification capacity of the air conditioning system.

Industrial Applicability

[0508] As seen from the above description, the present invention is useful for air conditioning systems for running a refrigeration cycle to cope with indoor latent heat load and sensible heat load.